LETTERS

Writen to a Friend,

By the Learned and Judicious

Sir *Andrew Balfour*, M. D.

CONTAINING

Excellent Directions and Advices

For Travelling thro'

FRANCE *and* ITALY

With many Curious and Judicious Remarks and Obſervations made by Himſelf, in His Voyages thro' theſe Countreys.

Publiſhed from the Author's Original M. S.

EDINBURGH,
Printed in the Year, M. DCC.

J. Walker

To the Moſt Illuſtrious,
Moſt Potent, and Noble EARLE,

ALEXANDER
Earle of *Murray*, *Lord Doun* and *Abernethy*, &c.

Sometime Lord High COMMISSIONER,
And Principal SECRETARY of State
For the Kingdom of *Scotland.*

My Noble Lord!

IN all Ages, diſcerning and ſerious Men, who knew beſt to allow and diſtinguiſh things and Perſons, have made it their great Complaint, That the preſent Generation did degenerat

from

from the former; And that the Generality of Men were too apt and ready to purſue bad Courſes: And ſome thinking Perſons now, are eaſily induced to believe, that, the Days we live in, the World is not much mended. This notwithſtanding, no Time hath been known (how diſſolut ſoever) wherein ſome worthy & vertuous Men have not appeared, who have ſtudied to improve Natural and Moral Enduements, and to purſue Vertue, preferring that way to baſe

In-

Intereſt, and ſelfiſh Ends. And it is well-known, that even at this Time, when many & great Duties are eaſily ſuperceded, there are here and there ſome Perſons who worthily act upon the Principles of Honour, Conſcience, and Vertue, maugre all Diſcouragements. Among whom Your Lordſhip (even in your Solitude) moves and acts in a very high and conſpicuous Sphere, to that Meaſure of lovely Vertue and Splendor, that Your Friends and Wellwiſhers admire, and

your

your Enemies (if You have any) can find no matter of Cenſure. If there were many ſuch in the Nation, it would be no hard mater to retrieve & bring in Vogue again, theſe adequat Qualities and Vertues, which often have rendered many of our Countrymen (endued therewith) famous and illuſtrious both at Home and Abroad. In the mean Time it is to be wiſh'd that each man would labour to reform Himſelf and his own Ways, conforming them to theſe excellent

cellent Rules. And that certainly at length would make and advance a laudable Reformation indeed. But it is to be feared, that this would rather prove an abortive Wiſh, than that it ſhall have its wiſht for Effect; albeit (to have it ſo with the World) it ſhould be a part of our dayly Prayers, and come in continually to Our *Letany*.

My Lord!

Whilſt You are Enjoying Your ſelf, and are ſolaced with the Comfort of a good

Conſcience, in Your Retirement, making your ſelf an Example of Vertue, and a Pattern of Honour and Goodneſs to thoſe who obſerve you and your Actions. I humbly addreſs *Your Lordſhip*, not deſiring to interrupt Your Repoſe, but to afford You a litle divertiſement for ſome of your vacant and Recreating Minuts: By Offering to *Your Lordſhips* Peruſal theſe following *Sheets*, and Begging *Your Patronage* thereto: And I judge I have litle Reaſon to deſpair of your

Fa-

Favour and Acceptance, ſince *Your Lordſhip* was Pleaſed to ſhew a more than Ordinary Affection and Kindneſs to the Author my Father. And therefore I hope this little Tract wil give *Your Lordſhip* ſome Content; and for others I am bold to ſay, I hope well: for many Perſons of great *Honour* and *Judgement*, have (ſince my Father the *Authour*'s Death) been ſollicitous to get written *Copies* from the *Original*, which was indeed perfected by My *Father* in his Own Time,

without any Deſign to make it publick. But my *Father*'s M. S. with all his *Books* being committed to a certain Perſon he, without my Privity, gave out *Copies* to *Knowing* & *Inquiſitive Perſons*, as of late I came to underſtand, and now theſe *Copies* abounding abroad, and moſt (if not all) being defective or incorrect, (to Prevent my *Father*'s being abuſed) I now ſend a True *Copy* abroad unto the *World*, and let it See the Light: And go it muſt under *your Lord-*

ſhips

ſhips Patronage, for I am confident the Deſign will ſucceed the better, and the *Book* will be the more acceptable to theſe who Love and Deſire the *Knowledge* of ſuch *curious Maters*: Nor ſhal I diffide its *Fate*, being firſt wellcome to Your Lordſhip, to whom I hereby addreſs the ſame, moſt humbly and heartily, and not in courſe, ingyring upon a Patron, as the cuſtom ſometimes is.

Thus

Thus, begging Your Lordſhips Pardon for my Preſumption, I do intreat from your Lordſhip the Honour to be accounted,

My Noble LORD,

Your *Lordſhips* moſt humble,

Moſt Faithfull, moſt Devoted,

And Obedient Servant,

M. BALFOURE.

TO THE READER

IT is needleſs to ſhow the many advantages may be had from Travelling, ſince all are convinced of it; and the Wiſeſt of Men in all *Ages* have thought this the beſt way to improve themſelves; thus, as *Homer*, the *Greek* Maſter, ſhows us. *Ulyſſes* followed this Method.

Qui Domitæ Trojæ multorum providus Urbes,
Et Mores hominum inſpexit; latumque per æquor
Dum ſibi dumſcijs reditum parat, aſpera multa
Pertulit.

And ſuch a one *Homer* drew his Son *Telemachus*, whoſe adventures have of late been Painted by an excellent Pen, with all the advantages, requiſit for the education of a good Man and Excellent Prince.

Indeed

Indeed, the World is a Theater, in which we may see not only the different productions of Nature, but also all the Arts & Mysteries of Government; and all the wayes of improving Nature by Art; and every Climate affords new *Scenes* for improving *Geography*, *Natural* and *Civil Historie*, *Medicine*, *Commerce*, and all the *Mechanick* Arts.

Medicine certainly is much improved this way, for thus *Galen* writes, he sailed to *Lemnos*, *Cyprus* and *Palestina* of *Syria*, on purpose to see foreign *Plants*, and rare Ores and Mineralls.

The following Letters give you some account, to this purpose, of these Countries in *Europe* viz. *England*, *France* and *Italy*, which for Politeness & Civility, for *Grandeur* and Magnificence, & for Arts and Inventions, and the Publick incouragements of them, farr excelleth all the rest. The Author of them, Sir. *Andrew Balfour*, Doctor of *Medicine*, spent some fifteen Years in his Travels, & Residence in these Countries; He was a Man of an Excellent VVit, and of a Ripe Judgement, and of a most taking behaviour; He had improven himself

ſelf to the beſt advantage, with all the learning taught in the moſt famous *Univerſities* of theſe Countries, had acquired their Languages, and Converſed with the moſt famous Man then alive. The particular Curioſity He had to learn every thing that might enrich his mind with knowledge, was in his youngeſt Years favoured with the Example and Inſtruction of his eldeſt Brother, 30 Years elder than himſelf, the Famous Sir *James Balfour, Lyon King at Arms*, who had a Curious *Bibliotheck*, had Collected in his Cabinet many Curious Products of Nature and pieces of Art, and took delight to cheriſh this early Curioſitie of his youngeſt Brother: With this Diſpoſition & proficiencie in the Learning then taught in his Native Country, He begun his Travels, which, in ſo long a Tract of time he employed that way, came to Qualify him exceedingly for performing all that is recorded of him. ||

When He wrot theſe Letters He had ſetled his abode at *Edinburgh*, where He Practiſed *Phyſick* with great Succeſs, &

|| *In the Memoria* BALFOURIANA.

deſer

deservedly gained the reputation of the best Qualified *Physitian* in the place, and accordingly was employed by these of the best Rank. About a Year or two after his settlement here He took the Resolution of erecting a publick Garden for *Plants*, and a Cabinet of Curiosities: He had begun the last in his own Lodging, and was projecting how He might establish the other, when He became acquainted with that worthie Gentleman *Patrick Murray*, Baron of *Livingstone*, to whom these Letters (now publish'd) were addressed. This Gentleman designed so much for the good & Honour of his Country, that I cannot but in this place do that Justice to his Memorie to give the World some Character of him, having been well acquainted with him, & having had the happiness to make the Acquaintance, & beginn the Friendship contracted betwixt him, and Sir *Andrew Balfour*, which produced these Letters.

This Gentleman had a particular *Genie* inclining him to studie Natural History, and all the wayes and means, how to improve the Arts, most usefull to his Countrie; He had

had ſtudied the *Mathemathicks*, & delighted much in the practical part of them, & employed much of the Revenue of that plentifull Eſtate He had from his Anceſtors, in purchaſing Inſtruments, & Curious Books, which treated on theſe Subjects, He having Travelled over a great part of this Country, in ſearching after the Plants that grew wild up and down in it, & withall having read ſeverall writers on the Plants, he every Year ſent for new Seeds of foreign Plants : He incloſed a conſiderable Parcel of Ground, in which He trained them up with great Skill; and before He went to his Travells, He had of domeſtick and foreign Plants, growing in his Garden at *Livingſtone*, above a Thouſand : He was above thirty ſix Years of Age before He began his Travells, and had fitted himſelf by reading of *Voyages*, and ſuch Books as might beſt inform him of what He was to inquire for, in foreign Countries, yet He was ſo ſenſible of the great Advantages of that Learning Sir *Andrew Balfour* was Maſter of, that He not only informed himſelf by him of the beſt Books, fitted to his *Genius*,

and the designe He had to Learne all that might be for the improving of knowledge, & of the Arts usefull to this Country, but likewise He obtained his promise to intertain a Correspondence with him whilst He was in foreign Countries, by Letters, upon all Occasions. These three make a Part of what Sir *Andrew* wrote. He had whilst He was abroad, bought up most of the writers extant upon Plants and other parts of naturall History, and many relating to the culture of Plants; He had exactly learned all the Plants then keept in the Kings Garden at *Paris* (the most compleat that is in the World, either for the number or the Quality of the Plants) or in privat Gardens there; and had travelled thorough a great part of *France*, when He was surprized with a Feaver, that he contracted at *Avignion*, of which he dyed.

He begun his *Voyage* the 2*d.* of *September* 1668, and dyed in *August* or *September* 1671. In these places of *England* and *France* He Travelled thorough, He gives a very particular Account, even of the Di-

men

mension of the Publick Buildings, the Remarks, the distances of the places; He gives an Account of the Government of *France*, of the *Peers* there, & the *Orders* of *Knighthood*; He gives an account of the Remarkable Manufactories in *France*, & particularizes some of the Mines and Quarries of *Marble*, and has an Account of the *Canale* for the Communication betwixt the *Mediterranean* and the *Ocean*; He shows the Quality of the Weather, the Habits of the People in the Souths parts of *France*; He describes the Monuments of Eminent Men, & gives some of their Sepulchral inscriptions, and takes notice of the best Gardens and of the Cabinets of the Curious where He Travelled, describing many particulars not to be met with in the printed Voyages, and upon this Account his Voyage deserves very well to be made Publick.

As to these Letters of Sir *Andrew Balfour* now published, I shall leave the Judgement of them to the Learned, who may peruse them; yet this I must say, *There are many particularities in them relating to Natural History, and the way of Safe and conveni*

nient Travelling, not to be met with in the printed Accounts of these Countries, and I am perswaded they are of Excellent use for these who study Natural History, and Physick, where they may be informed where Plants, & other Subjects of them, are to be found in their Native Places, and where they may see the Cabinets *of the Curious.*

Others will be hereby instructed in the *Manners*, *Orders*, and *Customes*, of these People; They will find likeways many Curious Reflections, which are Pleasant to read, and may give rise to higher Considerations. They will see what Varieties foreign Countries of a different Soil & Temperature of Air, do afford; severall of which may be brought here, and may be made usefull to this Country.

What Sir *Andrew* delivereth here, is what he observed, experienced, and handled himself, and none need question the Relations in any Circumstance; He was known to be a most candid and Ingenious Gentleman, He gives his apprehension and Judgment of the Reasons & causes: which was allways much valued by all which knew

knew him; being a Gentleman of Excellent VVit, and Judgment: He did not expect that they should be printed, and in his lifetime he would never hear of it; and such was his Modesty, he never shewed them to any but his most intimate Friends, and could not be perswaded to give a Copie of them, but since his Death copies of them have past from hand to hand, and all who have seen them are very well pleased; whereupon at the earnest intreaty of his Friends, his Son hath published them in the Stile he found them writen; his design was to render all easie & intelligible to his Friend he wrote them to; if the *Phrase* & Language seem in some places less ornate, & not so congruous as may be expected now, it is to be remembred, they were writen thirty Years ago, when he had been Fifteen Years absent from his own Country, & had accustomed himself to speak foreign more Language, than to Studie the Elegancie of his own Native Tongue; & this I think should excuse him at the hands of the *Criticks*, He Studied more things than words,

and

&yet, as all know, He expressed himself most handsomely upon all Occasions.

It was fitt this should be Represented; The rest is left to the impartiall Reader, who will meet with so many Remarkable & usefull things in the Letters, that there is no doubt of his kind Acceptance of them. If these meet with the encouragement hoped for, 'tis like, the *Baron* of *Levingstone* his observations in his Travels, in our Language too, and a Voyage of another Countryman of ours, through *France* and *Italy*, writen in a pure Stile of Latine, may be published for the satisfaction of such as are Curious of Travells, *Farewell.*

LETTER I.

CONTAINING

An Account of what is remarkable in and about London, *&c. And in and about* Paris, *&c.*

Sir,

I Cannot inform You of any thing conſiderable on this ſide *London*, except it pleaſe you, when you are got the length of *Huntington*, to turn ſix or ſeven miles out of the road to ſee *Cambridge*; which I doe truly think worth the while, in regard it is one of the two famous Univerſities of *England*, where if it pleaſe you, You may take Notice of the number, ſtructure, and order of the Colledges, *&c.* but particularly of the Libraries and Gardens; as alſo of the Book-ſellers Shops in the town, where poſſibly you may meet with ſomething

that you shal not meet with any where els in order to this it would be convenient to have some letter of recomendation or adress to some member of the Universsity whom you might be sure (upon this account) to find very ready to serve you; I am sorry that I cannot help you in this particular, having never been in this place my self; But I think if you addres your self to Mr. *Ray* (who wrote and published the Catalogue of plants growing about *Cambridge*) upon the score of seeing that place, and himself as a Person so deserving especially in the knowledge of plants, of which you are also a verie great lover; I make no doubt you shall find him as ready to oblidge you there, as you use to be to any *Virtuoso* here.

At *London* I shall advise you to lodg in or about *Convent*-garden, as a place most commodious for your business. I thought it necessar to accompany you only with two leters of recommendation, the one to Dr. *Morisone*, whom I think the best *Botanist* in the world, and a most ho-

nest

neſt and obliging friend; By his means you will eaſily ſee all that is conſiderable of Plants about *London*, and purchaſe what ſeeds that place affoords. The other is to Mr. *Scott* a Book-ſeller, dwelling in *Little-Britain* by whoſe means you may be furniſhed with any Book that may be be had in *London*; and I think as reaſonably as elſe-where; notwithſtanding you will doe well to ſee other ſhops, as particularly Mr. *Bees* and Mr. *Pulleyns*, both of them in *Little-Britain*.

As for the other beauties of the Court and City I need not ſay much, being you will eaſily be informed of them upon the place: I ſhall only hint at ſome of the moſt conſiderable,

And firſt, at *Whythall* be pleaſed to take Notice of the Banquetting-houſe; you will find it of a ſtately fabrick, ſuch as the late King deſigned to have all the Palace of; it was built by King *James*, the hiſtorie of whoſe dieſication you wil find Painted on the rooſe within, by the noble artiſt *Rubens*, only you will find the Figures too big, occaſioned by the

Painters misinformation concerning the Hight of the Room, which he was made beleeve to be greater. The King's privy Rooms are worth the seeing, because of their excellent Ornaments of Hangings and Pictures.

2. The Palace of *Westminster*, in which I find the great Hall only considerable for its great breadth and artificiall roof.

3. *Henry* VII. Chappel and the tombs in and near it.

4. You will do well upon some Holy-day (if any happen during your abode there) to see the King at Divine service, in regard of the extraordinary state used on such daves, as also of the excellent Musick; I would advise you likwise to see the King dine on some such day.

5. The Tower, in which be curious to see the Mint, Crown, Scepter, & Treasury, the Magazine of ancient arms &c. and the new Arsenall built and furnished by the present King, The wild Beasts.

6. *Gresham*-Colledge, where the Exchange is now kept; inquire there for Dr. *Pope* that by his means you may see

a

a verie fine collection of naturall rarities kept in tha Colledge. He will likewiſe carry you to ſee the Royall ſociety, if you ſo deſire.

7. The King and Dukes play-houſes.

8. The Innes of Court, eſpecially the *Temple*, *Lincolns* Inn, and *Gray's* Inn.

9. The New Exchange, and not farr from it, *Somnerſet*-Houſe.

10. St. *James's* Houſe and Park.

11. If yow pleaſe to take a pair of Oares the length of *Greenwich*, you will ſee the Kings new Houſe that is a building there, and if you pleaſe to walk up to the Hill above it, You will have a proſpect up and down the river, which the multitude of goodly ſhips, the pleaſantneſs of of the Countrey about, and our Countreyman *John Barcly's* curious Deſcription and Commendation of it, render moſt famous.

12. For the reſt, I ſhall only put you in mind, that about *London* there are ſuch places, as *Wimbletone* belonging now to the Earle of *Briſtol*, but lately to the Queen-*Mother* and in the time of the Rebel-

Rebellion poſſeſt by *Lambert*; who imbelliſhed the Garden thereof with great variety of plants. *Hampton*-Court and Park belonging to the Kings Majeſty. I ſhall likewiſe put You in mind that *Oxfoord* is but fifty miles from *London*, and that it is one of the moſt famous Univerſities in the world, both for the number and ſtructure of the Colledges and Halls, and for the multitude of ſtudents, and competency of their proviſion. The chief Colledges are *Chriſts Church*, *Magda'ens*, *All-Souls*, St. *John's*, *&c. Baliol* Colledg was founded by a *Scots* King's father of that name, The Schools is a ſtately Fabrick where there is kept a moſt magnificent Librarie for Number of Books beyond any that ever I ſaw: there is beſides near *Magdalen*-Colledge a *Phyſical* Garden; when You reſolve to goe thither Dr. *Moreſon* wil recommend You to ſuch perſons as will be carefull to ſhew you every thing.

From *London* to *Paris* the beſt way is to goe by *Dover* and *Calais*, that you may returne by *Diep* and *Rye*, except you

you make account to returne by *Flanders* in which caſe I adviſe you rather to goe by *Rye* and *Deip*, becauſe *Rouen* (which otherwiſe will not fall to be in your way) is a more conſiderable place and better worth the ſeeing, than any thing upon the way of *Calais*.

For your accommodation from *London* to *Rye*, you may either take poſt, or enquire for the *Rye* Carrier at the Kings Head in *Southwark*, he will furniſh You ſadle Horſes for 12. *ſh.* a man, and if You have anie baggage he will carrie it at an eaſie rate; by this way You will arrive at *Rye* in two dayes, where You may lodge at the *Marmaid* untill You find an Oportunitie of paſſage, for which if there be Paſſingers enough You muſt pay 10. *ſh.* but if there be few paſſingers You will be obliged to pay more.

At *Deip* be pleaſed to lodge *A la Baſtile*, the maſter of the Houſe hath a Son that ſpeaks *Engliſh*, and they are all verie civil people. You may ſee in the ſhops verie manie curioſities in that place, and particularlie, *Au Roy de la Chine*; The

Town

Town is famous for working in *Ivory*, *Horn*, and *Tortois-ſhell*, for *Combs*, *Boxes*, *Dialls*, and a Thouſand other conceats.

From thence you muſt Hire Horſe to *Rouen*, the ordinarie price is a Crown, if you have no companie you will do well to take a guide by the Land Lords Direction; you dine at a place called *Toſtes*, the firſt Houſe of the village which you come at is the beſt.

At Rouen lodge *Au Bon Paſteur*, the maſter is a Proteſtant, and ſpeaks *Engliſh*. be pleaſed to take Notice in the Town, of

1. The Bridge on the River, which is of wood, ſupported by boats, and riſes and falls with the Tide.

2. The great Church; if you will be at the pains to go to the Top of the Steeple you may have a verie good proſpect of the Town and Avenues, you may alſo ſee the biggeſt bell in the World called the St. *George of Amboiſe*.

3. The Palace, where the Parliament Sits; the great Hall is commended for its breadth, being it is without pillars, but

in

in my opinion it comes far short of *Weſtminſter*-Hall at *London*.

There is a litle Village about half a League from the Town called *Santeville*, famous for Cream; if you pleaſe your landlord will find you a guid to conduct you thither, Yo umay Herbarize by the way.

You may take the meſſenger to *Paris*, as being the eaſieſt way, you pay 13. or 14. *Franks* a man, for which You are to be furniſhed with horſe, lodging and diet to *Paris*, as alſo to have Six pound weight of baggage allow'd you, But if You have any more, You muſt pay for it beſide; The laſt Meal which you, make by the way is at *Pontoiſe*, where it is uſuall after Dinner for every Gentlman in the company to give to the conductor a peice of 13. *Solds*.

At *Paris* I ſhall adviſe you to lodge at Mr. *Huet*, They are very honeſt people, at leaſt you may ſtay there untill you find the way of accommodating your ſelf better; he lodges *Au Fauxbourg* St. *Germain rue de la bouchery*; There are ſo many worthie things to be ſeen in this place that

I ſhall only name ſome of them, for fear of troubling you too much, and leave the reſt to your own obſervation.

1. See *Luxemburgh* palace & gardens; *Monſieur Marchant* will be a fit Perſon, becauſe of his aquaintance there, to wait upon you.

2. The Kings garden, where be ſure to make a ſtrong friendſhip with the Gardner; and You may command what You will of Plants or Seeds.

3. The Kings Library, and eſpecialy there, the Books of Minature done by *Monſieur Robert*, which I look upon as the beſt curioſity of that kind in the World.

4. The Garden of *Tuilliaries*.

5. Monſieur *Marchant*'s own Garden; He dwells, *Rue du Roy de* Sicile *devant la noſtre* Dame *d'Argent, deriere le petit St.* Antoin; his Garden is hard by his houſe, and there You may ſee ſome curious *Plants*, not to be found elſewhere in *France*.

6. The *Jeſuites* College, where enquire for ſome *Scots* Father, and deſire him

him to procure you a ſight of the Bibliotheck, and Mathematical Houſe; there you will ſee the 3. *Syſtems* of the World, according to the ſeverall *Hypotheſes* of *Copernicus*, *Tycho Brache*, and *Ptolomeus*, repreſented in Motion.

If You be deſirous to learn *Chymie*, You may cauſe Monſieur *Marchant* addreſs You to Monſieur *Barlet*; He lives *au College de* Cambray, and uſes to teach Courſes; It will coſt you ten Crowns for the Courſe, and two Crownes for his Book; He demonſtrates from two a clock in the Afternoon till five, and finiſheth his courſe in three weeks. I think it might be worth your while, in regard you will hardly find the like Occaſion any other where.

I need not ſay any thing of the Bookſellers, being they are obvious *A la Rue St.* Jaques; for new Books at the Palace; for *French* Books, as *Romances*, &c. *A la Place de* Sorbone; as alſo at the End of the new bridge about *noſtre Dame* church, alſo at the poſtern Gate of the Palace and upon the Mont *St. Hiller*, for old Books of all Sorts.

Remember to cauſe Monſr. *Marchant* ſhow You a maker of Mathematical Inſtruments that lives *dans l'Iſle du Palais au Key qui eſt vis a vis la valle des Miſeres*, and enquire for the deſigning Inſtrument; about the ſame place alſo you may be provided of *Microſcops* of al ſorts; If You deſire to have your own, or any other Picture done: enquire for Monſr. *Ferdinand, Paintre ſur la Foſſe au Faux-bourgs St. Germaine proche l'Academy de Monſr. du* Pleſſis, but make your bargain before Hand.

It will be worth your while to ſee ſome places about *Paris*, as particularlie,

1 *Maiſone*, a very delicat Houſe, belonging to the Preſident of *Maiſone*, & ſtanding upon the River of *Saine*, ſome 4. Leagues from *Paris*; From hence you muſt go two Leagues up the River, to

2 St. *Germaine*, A Houſe belonging to the King; from thence four Leagues further a little off the River, to

3 *Verſaile*, A Houſe begun by the late King, but finiſhed by the preſent; It is a moſt delicate fine place, but (as I think) there

there will be a Neceſſity of procureing an Order from the Superintendent of the Houſe (who ordinarly reſides at court) to the *Conſierge* of the Houſe to ſhow the ſame to you; From thence to

4 *Ruelle*, You have about two leagues: it is a prettie little Houſe built by Cardinal *Richlieu*; The Gardens are exceedingly pretrie, and the Water-Works the beſt in *France*; From thence You may come to

5 St. *Clou*, A Houſe belonging to the preſent Duke of *Orleans*; From thence on your way to *Paris* (which is not above 3 Leagues) You paſs thro' a wood called *Bois de* Bologne; in which there ſtands a Houſe called *Madrid*, built by *Francis* I. after His Return from *Spain* where He had been Priſoner, to ſave his promiſe of going back to *Spain* once a year. In my time there was a Manufactorie for weaving of Silk Stockings kept there.

Having performed this Journey in one or at the moſt two days, you may with your conveniencie viſit

6 St. *Denys*, in the *Abbey* whereof there

is

is a famous Treasurie kept. Remember to take Nottice of *Charles* the Great's Crown, in which there is a *Rubie* of the Bigness of a Pidgeons Egg; A large *Cup* of oriental *Aggat*, which they count muchof; One of the Nails that fixed our *Saviour*'s Bodie to the Cross, sent to *Charles* the Great by *Constantine* V. Emperour of *Constantinople*; One of the *Potts*, wherein our Saviour changed the water into wine at the Marriage of *Cana* in *Galilee*; The Pucel of *Orleans* Sword, wherewith she overcame the *English*; The Lantern that was carried before *Judas*, when He betrayed our Saviour; and a thousand other things of great Value. See the *Tombs* likewise: You will do well to go earlie in the Morning that you may have time to speak to the Religious Men, and take their Hour of conveniencie for seing of the Treasure; which being done, you will have time enough to return to *Paris*.

7 I know nothing better worth your seing about *Paris*, than the *Aqueduct* at *Arcqueul* about 2 leagues from the town, it was built by *Mary* of *Medices* in the

time

time of her Regencie, for bringing the the water to her palace of *Luxemborg*. Beſides the Aqueduct, you will alſo ſee there a verie fine Grotto with fine walks and manie prettie Jetts of water; one afternoon ſuffice for this Journey.

8. *Fountainblean*, in which there are ſo manie things conſiderable: not only in the Houſe, furniture, and painting; but alſo in the Gardens, Walks, *Fiſh*-ponds, and water-works, that it will be leſs trouble for you to obſerve them by ſeing, than by a long narration; I ſhall only tell you for the better improvement of your Journey thither that you will doe well firſt to go to

9. *Eſſon* a Houſe ſeven leagues from *Paris* belonging to a private Gentleman, where you will ſee very fine water-works and many other prettie conceats; from thence you have 3 leagues

10. To *Durance*, a privat Houſe likewiſe, but to which there belongs very noble gardens and walkes, with delicat Ponds and Jetts of water. It will not be a miſs to ſtay here all the night, being

You

You will have 4 Leagues to *Fontainbleau*, a great part of which is through the Forreſt, and therefore better to be gone in the morning, when the day is before Your hand, than in the evening when night may ſurprize You.

11. You may arrive ſo early in the morning at *Fountainbleau* that You may have time to ſee all before dinner, and thereafter returne to *Veau*, a moſt ſtately houſe and gardens correſpondent to it, built by Monſr. *Fouqueſt*, but ſince his diſgrace it's fallen to the King: From hence you may returne a ſhort League off your way to lodge at *Melun*; The next morning You will have an eaſie Journey to *Paris*, and time enough if you pleaſe to ſee *Vincen*, within two ſhort Leagues of *Paris*. It is a Houſe belonging to the King in the middle of a verie pleaſant Park: after you have ſeen the Houſe remember to ſee the Wild Beaſts that are kept not far from it. If You reſolve upon making any greater toure into the countrey, I ſhall adviſe You to provide a Book called *le voyage de France*, of the lateſt edition

edition, which will give you a hint of the moſt conſiderable things that are to be ſeen in thoſe Places you go to. I ſhall deferr any thing I would ſay further, untill I be happie to hear of Your ſafe arivall at *Paris*, and then I would be content to trouble you with an other ſheet: in the mean time I pray for Your happie journey and ſafe returne.

Sir,

I intreat You to ſignifie to Mr. *Hannay* as alſo to Mr. *Cranſton* that if they have any thing to ſend to me, You will be pleaſed to take charge of it; I ſhall beſeech You likewiſe to do the ſame by Monſr. *Marchant* at *Paris*.

LETTER II.

Containing Advice for makeing the grand Toure of France, *with an Account of what is moſt obſervable relateing eſpecially to the* Natural Hiſtory *and* Antiquities *of that Kingdom.*

Sir,

IT ſeems You are not yet reſolved whither to ſpend the Winter in *Paris* or in the Country, my opinion is that out of *Paris*, there is litle thing either to be ſeen or learned in all *France*; But in regard it is pertinent for a Traveler to ſee ſome thing of the countrie as well as the chief Town: I ſhall therefore adviſe you to ſee thoſe Places chieflie that I judge moſt ſuitable to your inclinations, and particularie in order to *Botany*, that is *Languedock* and *Provence*, for altho' there be manie other places of *France* verie worthie the ſeing, as particularlie the Ri-

ver *Loyre* from *Orleance* downward, to *Nantes*, which for the fertilitie and beautie of the countrey, the frequencie of good Towns and gentle diſpoſition and Courteſie of the inhabitants, is called the Garden of *France*: yet you will find that Climate produces but a few things different from *Normandy* or the *Iſle* of *France*: But if you ſhould incline to ſee it, my advice is that you ſhould not ſpend much time in doing of it, and therefore if you think fit you may make uſe of the following Advice at your Diſcretion.

I ſuppoſe You leave *Paris* about the beginning of *June* (for I would not have you looſe the Month of *May* in the Kings Garden, in regard moſt things will be then, or a little before, in their Prime, which now that the Garden of *Blois* is no more in Condition, is undoubtedly the beſt you are like to meet with) and therefore, 1. you may go to *Orleans* by the Meſſenger: it is but two Days Journie; Lodge *Chez Monſr.* Ogilbie, *ſur l'Eſtape au Roy de la Grand* Bretaigne; A Day or two will ſerve you to ſee all

that is considerable in the place; It will be worth your while to see a place some two Leagues from the City, called the *Source*, where in the midst of a fair green Meadow you will see a Spring of Water so plentifull, that it is navigable from its Head, and powrs out a River called *Loirette*. 2*ly*. From *Orleans* to *Blois*, they count 15. Leagues, yet it is but a short Days Journie: besides if you please, you have the Commoditie of the River to go by Boat; Be pleased to take Notice of a place by the Way, some 4. Leagues from *Blois*, called St. *Die*, where the best *Claret* in that Countrie grows, and is ordinarly to be found. *Blois* of itself is no very considerable Town, yet it is famous for makeing of *Watches*, for the Civilitie of the People, for the Sweetness of the Air, and Puritie of the *French* Language. You must stay there some Days till you have seen the following Particulars; *viz*. in one day you may get to *Chambort*, a house belonging to the King, some three leagues off, on the south side of the River, and South-East from the Town; It is said to have

have been built by King *Francis* I. and is a very ſtatelie Houſe, though of a far different Order of *Architecture* than what is now uſed. From thence you may go to *Herbeau*, 3. Leagues to the ſouthward of that, a privat houſe belonging to a Gentleman that beares the title thereof. *It* is a very pleaſant ſeat having very fine Gardens with an Orangery, Fiſh-Ponds, Woods, Maille and Meadowes belonging to it; from thence you may go to *Bean-Regard* another privat houſe, where amongſt other prettie things you will ſee a fine Gallerie well ornamented with the pictures of ſuch perſons as have been illuſtrious for ſome age; from thence you returne to *Blois* at night, & as you go and come you will have occaſion to ſee that part of the forreſt of *Blois* that lyes to the South of the River and town; as alſo a litle village called St. *Gervais*, famous over all that countrey for excellent Cream; being returned to *Blois*, you may take notice of the Caſtle, as alſo of the Garden which is now *Seges ubi Troja*; the keeper of it is Dr. *Brumer*

my

my very good acquantance, and ſome-times one of the Herbariſts to the late Duke of *Orleans*, as were alſo Monſr. *Moriſon* and Monſr. *Marchand*; upon any of whoſe accounts or yet upon mine, I am confident You will be very welcom to him; I believe You may as yet ſee ſome Plants in the Garden, from thence walk towards the *Capucins* or the mount, and you will have a delicat proſpect both up & down the river; from thence walk towards the *Alleys* which you will poſſibly find to be the fineſt in length and breadth, and being well planted on either ſide, that you have hitherto ſeen; You may chuſe whither You will ſee *Vendoſme* or not, it being a place not verie conſiderable except for the Holy Teare, which is preſerved in the Cathedrall Church with much veneration, and which people go to ſee out of devotion; the toun is famous for makeing of Gloves which are accounted the beſt of that countrey; upon the returne from that place You may ſee the Fountain of *Orchaiſe*, of old *Horreum Cæſaris* (for ſome where not far from thence

the

the *Roman* legion was ſaid to be quartered) *I* take the fountain to be nothing elſe but a rivulet or litle burn falling over the Top of a ſoft Rock into which by proceſs of time it hath cut in a conſiderable way thro' the whole deepth of it, and being grown together upon the Top, it ſeems now to ſpring out of the Rock; over againſt that, croſs a meadow, you muſt take notice of a Cave or Hole digged in the ſide of a litle hill in which there is an Aromatick kind of Earth, not much inferiour as is believed to the *Terra Sigillata* of *Lemnos*; the common people call the place *La cave de la terre Sigille.*

And here I muſt put you in mind that in this ſame meadow I have very often ſeen very large green *Lizards*, which becauſe it is a beautifull creature and not found with us, I muſt intreat you where ever you find of them to cauſe preſerve 1 or 2, to add to my *Tradeſcants*. I know not which will be the beſt way of preſerving them, whither by skinning them, or drying the fleſh, but I ſuppoſe the beſt way will be (eſpecially if the skin be any thing

thing ſtrong) to cauſe skin them, preſerving the head feet and taile, and then ſtop the Skin with Flax. There are likewiſe ſeveral all other Birds in *France* which are not common with us, which I muſt earneſtly intreat you to do the ſame by, as for example the *Pie verte* or Green Pyet, *&c.*

2*ly.* from *Blois* you go to *Amboiſe* in half a day by water; the boat will give you libertie to ſee the Caſtle; in the Chapell whereof will be ſhown You hanging a pair of Hornes, they ſay, of a Hart, the largeſt and biggeſt (if they be true) that ever was ſeen In the court of the Caſtle there is likewiſe to be ſeen a Rib, and one of the Back-Bones of the ſame *Animal*, You are brought out of the Caſtle by a Toure whoſe deſcent is ſo large and ſo eaſie, being without Steps, that a Coach may drive from the Bottome to the Top thereof. From thence You go *Tours* all Night, where

4*ly.* In my time the beſt Lodging was *A la* St. *Marthe*; the place is commended for the Sweetneſs of it's Situation, the

delicacie of it's Fields and Gardens, and many other Particulars. It will be worth Your while to see the Manufactories of Silk, especially the way of working Tissenes, and Brocarts, which You will see of diverse Colours and some of Gold and Silver. The invention and way of making Tabbies, which I forbear to describe, because You will abundantly discover it by sight. You must be at the pains to fetch a walk out of town a litle way to see the *Maille*, which in any time was the longest and in the best order of any in *France*; and at the same time, you may go the length of the *Minims Convent* because the first instituter of their Order St. *Francois de paul*, lyes Buried in the Church in a marble *Coffine*, as will be shown You, which People visit with great Veneration: if you will be at the pains to pass the River there is an ascent to the *Capucins* whence you may discover the whole City, and a great part of the Countrey about, which for it's Beauty and Fertility is called the *Gardin* of *France*. and certainly deserves that Name better than any Place upon the

the whole River of *Loir*. There is likewayes not far from *Tours*, a Place which they call *la cave Gutiere*, From the Top of which there drops a Liquor which Congeals into a ſubſtance almoſt as hard as a ſtone not much unlike that you ſent me from *Hamiltoun*..

5*ly*. You may go from *Tours* to *Saumure* a town famous for it's Proteſtant Univerſity, of which we have two very honeſt countrey-men that are members, Monſr. *Doule* and Monſr. *Gray*. You may take the pains to ſee *Noſtre dame d'Ardeliers* a Place of great devotion; if you pleaſe you may ſee the Treaſurie which is Rich, and as you go and come, you may obſerve the great Trade of that Suburbs, to be making of Beads or Chaplets; I beſeech you forget not to bring us ſome that are made of young Oranges: If you pleaſe you may ſee the Caſtle. At *Saumure* you muſt hire Horſes to make a litle tour of three days, and firſt you muſt go to *Doue*, where there is to be ſeen an ancient *Amphitheatre* cut out

of a Rock, as it is laid, by the *Romans*. There are likewise verie many great quarries of free stone and the Workmen often find in cleaving of the stones, some litle peices of a finer and harder substance by farr than the rest, which from the shape they have, They comonly call *Langues de Serpents*. The little Boys for a small matter will sell you abundance of them which I pray forget not to buy, If not for your own, at least for your friends curiositie. From thence you must go to *Thouars*, a most delicate House belonging to the Duke of *Tremoville*, it is situat upon a Rock, and the greatest part of the office houses cut out of the Solid Rock. The next Morning you go to *Waren*, a verie prettie House but not much worth the pains of seeing were it not in Your way to *Richlieu*, where you are to spend the rest of that day, That you may have the more time to view the Toun and House, which I think so well worthie your seeing, That for it's sake a Journey from *Paris* that length were not ill bestowed. I shall say no more of

it

of it, that I may not deprive you of the *Gusto* of being surprized with the Beautie of it. Amongst other things be pleased to take notice of two Marble statues that stand over the Gate, at the upper end of the inner Court, as also of a peece of painting in the Chapell, that was left by way of Legacie to the *Cardinall* by Monsieur *de Mont Moreney*, when he was Beheaded at *Thoulouse*. There are two Books the one in 4*o*. the other in 8*o*. containing the Figure of the House, and parts thereof; they are sold, as I take it, by the Porter, of whom I intreat you to buy them for me.

The third day you may Dine at *Loudun* where in my time there was a Religious Woman, that had been formerly Possessed. At the time of her cure which they say was Miraculous there was found Written on her hard *JESUS MARIA JOSEPH*. which still remained indelible. If she be yet alive you May see it. From thence you returne by *Shinon*, where they say the famous *Francis Rablais* had his first breeding in an old convent,

from

From thence you paſs throw Moſt delicate Meadows called the *Valey* of *Shinon*, and in your way to *Saumure* ſome three Leagues from the Town you may ſee a Monaſterie of Religious Women whereof the Lady *Abbas* in my time was the Queen-Mothers Siſter of Great *Brittain*.

6*ly*. You may hire horſes to *La Fleche*, where the only thing conſiderable is the *Jeſuits* Colledge. It is a moſt noble Structure, and by far the beſt they have in *France*. Take Particular notice of their Church where the heart of *Henry* the 4*th* who gave them that Houſe is kept: The Bibliotheck; The Theatre-hall: their Office houſes, particularly the Kitchen; the Bake-houſe, where one Man and a Dog makes bread for all the Colledge every day: the Myln where the Water that moves the Wheele doeth likewiſe move a Pump that furniſheth water to the whole Colledge. The beſt lodging was *Au quatre Vents*. From hence you muſt again take horſe to *Angiers*.

7*ly* It is a Town famous for the Profeſſion of Laws, and hath likewiſe a Faculty

Faculty of Phyſick: See the great Church called St. *Maurice*, and therein one of thoſe pots in which our *Saviour* converted the water into Wine at the Marriage of *Cana* in *Galile*. See the *Maill*, and at the end of it next the town the *Minims Convent*. You will find in their Garden ſeverall Kinds of *Ilex*; You will likewiſe find in ſeverall places of the Countrey not far from the Town ſeverall ſorts of *Pinaſtres*, as alſo a kind of Fruit tree called *Cormes*, not much unlike our Raun-tree, the Fruit whereof hangs in Cluſters like our *Roddens*: but of an other colour, and bigneſs every one being as big as a Plumb. A League or two from the town towards the Eaſt, are the *Pierries* or quarries, of blew Skleat called *Ardoiſe* which ſerve the greateſt part of *France*: See the Caſtle, and in it that famous crib where *Rene* King of *Sicilie* and Duke of *Anjou* impriſoned his Queen out of Jealouſie all the days of her life. About half a League diſtant from the town, doun the River ſtands a Convent called *Bamet*, worthie of ſeeing.

ing; there is likewise on the other side of the River an old Abbacie called *Les Bons Hommes*, near to which there is a litle lake, which I suppose to have been the place where the blew Sklate was dug of old; you will find about the sides of it, aboundance of *Tribulus aquaticus*, the Fruit thereof is ripe in the Moneth of *August*; they use to Boyll them and Sell them as they do *Chasnuts*, from which they differ not much in Taste or Quality, but verie much in Figure, and therefore be pleased to provide a Quantitie of them for your self and Friends. You may likewise dry the Plant, if you think fit.

8*ly* You May go If you please from *Angiers* to *Nantes* either by Water or by Land, in one day; It is a prettie town and stands upon the *Loir* and the Sea flowing up above the town gives Commodity to Ships of a considerable Burden to come up to the Town. It is here that the greatest part of the Wines that grow upon this River or near to it, together with the Brandie made thereof, which are carried out of *France*, are Imbarked

barked. You must return again to *Angiers*, and from thence to *Paris* with the Messenger. It is a Journey of five days, and all that I know considerable in it, is first, That when You come near to *Mans* (which you will leave at a Leagues Distance, upon the Left Hand) You will find in aboundance a Kind of *Cistus*, not mentioned by any that I know of, except *Petrus Bellonius*. Forget not to preserve a Branch or two, which You may Fold in your *Portefoile*, which for such rancounters you'l do well to be stil Provided of, and You may cause make them of what Bigness You please, and have them furnished with *Gray Paper* within. I did allways use to Carry one of a 4° Form, with good Tyers to it in a *Carpet* Bag (such as they use in *France*) tyed to the Tore of my Saddle, so that if it was My Fortune to Meet with any thing by the Way worth the Gathering, I could easily take it and preserve it without being in Danger to Loss my Companie. 2*ly*. The Town of *Chartres*; in the great Church whereof (which is a

moſt ſtately Fabrick) K. *Henry* IV. was Sacred. It is a Place of great Devotion, and there is kept in it amongſt other Relicts, one of our *Ladys* ſmocks. You wil meet with ſeveral little ſhops near to the *church*, where the chief Trade is *Beads*, and as they call them *des Chemiſes de Chartres*, which Devout People Buy and append to their Chaplets, and then get them to Touch the Relicts, according to the Cuſtom.

You may furniſh this Journey, and have Time enough at *Paris* to Prepare your Self for the Journey to *Provence* and *Languedock* before the *Dog-Days* be ended, at which Time it will be fit to begin your Journey. And 1*ſt*. You may take the Meſſenger to *Lions*; I think You muſt Pay about twentie Crowns; for the Journey is of nine Days; There are not many things conſiderable to be ſeen by the way; only take Notice 1*ſt* at *Nevers* of the Glaſs-Works, and *Faiance*, or white Lame-works, of which the beſt in *France* are here. 2*ly*. At *Moulins* (where you will fall to Dine) enquire for the

Mo-

monaſterie where the body of Monſr. *de Monmorancy* is interred, You may ſee a very ſtately Monument of Marble. The Town is famous for the Manufactorie of Knives and Sciſſers. You will not miſs to be troubled with a company of Women, who wait upon the arrivall of Strangers, to ſhow them quantities of this kind of ware in hopes to Sell ſome. 3ly. Take notice of the Well of *Pouge*, the water is Alummous and boills up in great quantity, of a whiteiſh colour, as if there were meal mixed with it. 4ly. *Roane*; which is ſaid to be the largeſt Bourg in *France*: they call that Bourg which is not incompaſſed with wall or ditch. The *Loir* begins to be Portable here and cary Boats, But it's ſource is many Leagues higher. 5ly. *Mont tarare*; It is a very great Hill, and here You will find a change of the climate together with the change of Plants, which I leave to Your obſervation, and think it will be worth Your while at night to make a note of all thoſe Plants that You meet with. Being arrived at *Lions* You muſt ſtay ſome

time to see the place, which altho' in regard of its situation amongst Hils and Rivers, it be somewhat unwholsome, the Air, being either too moist, or in Summer too hot; yet I look upon it as one of the best and most important Towns in *France*, both for the magnificknesse of the Buildings, the great trafique it hath with almost all Places of the World, to which the situation of it betwixt two *Rivers*, the *Soane* and the *Rhosne* is no small advantage; for by the *Soane* it hath Communion not only with *Burgundie*, but also with the *Ocean*; for *Chalon* which stands upon the *Soane*, is but a days Journey from *Auxere*, which stands upon the *Saine*, and that River you know disimbogues it self in the *Ocean* at *Haver-de-grace*. By the *Rhosne*, it hath communion with the Mediterranean Sea, and consequently, with all the *Levant*. The *Soane* in Latine *Araris* is a Pleasant and very soft flowing *River*; the *Rhosne* is *Fluviorum Rapidissimus*. The people are very ingenious and dextrous in the matter of traffick and business, they

are

are likeways courteous & human, your moſt convenient Lodging, will be *Aux-trois-Rois*: It is a good Houſe and near to the place where the Meſſenger of *Paris* arrives. As alſo to the Poſt-Houſe. Remember to ſee the *Maiſone-de-Ville* which without exception is the moſt ſtately in *France*: Take particular notice of its Fabrick, Statues, Paintings, and ancient Inſcriptions, of which ſome are extant upon Braſs, its Fountain's courts, &c. 2. See the great Church of St. *John*, and in it a moſt Stately and Curious Clock, upon the upper part of which, immediately before the hour ſtrike, the bleſſed *Virgine* appears with the *Angel* before her, as ſhe uſes to be repreſented at the *Annunciation*, and within a little, a Cock upon the top claps his Wings and Crows, and then the hour ſtrikes. There is likeways conſiderable in it, a Hand that points the minut of the hour upon the Oval, and altho' the parts of an Oval line, be not equally diſtant from the center yet the Hand which is fixed in the center, doth alwayes reach

that

that line and never exceed it, in the whole compaſe it maketh. 3ly. There is an Old Monument about the midle of that *Fauxbourgh*, by which the Meſſenger of *Paris* enters they call it *Tombeau-de-deux Amants*. It ſeems to be of *Roman* antiquitie. 4ly, See the Biſhops Houſe & and Gardens, the great Place before it, the Bridge over the *Rhoſne*: And in ſhort conſider the Avenues and Compaſs of the Town.

5ly. Forget not to take with you your Catalogue of Books, for there are many Bookſellers in this Place, that have great Magazins of Books, and have great traffick with all *Germany*, *Swizerland* and *Italy*, and it is very like, you may come by Books here that you miſſed of at *Paris*; For ſo it happened to my ſelf.

I muſt not omit in this place to tell you that it will be expedient, to draw your Money from *Paris*, to *Lions*, either by Bill of Ex-change, or Letter of credit, upon ſome honeſt, ſubſtantiall Merchant, to whom you muſt be ſure to get good Recommendation: By his means

you

you may return your Money to any o-ther place as you ſhall have occaſion, and likeways be furniſhed with new recommendations as you deſire; & this way you may make your Money march from place to place, without fear or danger; and if you light upon honeſt Men the Exchange will coſt you nothing, unleſs it be from *Paris* to *Lions*; becauſe of the diſtance and that will not be above half a one *per Cent*: Your Merchant at *Lions*, will be a convenient Steple for receiving your Letters, or any thing elſe, that you pleaſe to ſend from any other place, and to ſend it forward to *Paris*, to be keept for you. By them you ſhall give advice to receive it from the Carriers, or otherways to the Merchant, that returnes your Money to *Lions*: But of theſe things I have ſaid enough, for I doubt not that you are ſufficiently informed of them already.

From *Lions*, you take Boat to *Avignion*, which is about fiftie Leagues: if the River be not very low, which ſeldom happeneth, you would go near to accompliſh

pliſh it, in two days and a half, or three at moſt.

You have to take notice of, by the way 1ſt. *Vienne*, a little but ancient Town, five Leagues from *Lions*. See the forges where they make Sword-blades, the Hammers are moved by a Wheell which the Water turns, ſo that the Stroakes are both frequent and equall. The Town hangs upon the ſide of a Hill toward the River. 2ly. ſome nine Leagues from *Vienne*, there is an old Caſtle called *Le Maiſon de Pillate*, the place is no otherways conſiderable than for having been the retreat of *Pontius Pilate*, driven here, by, God knows, what accident. 3ly. *Valence*, a Pretie Town only conſiderable for its Univerſity. 4ly. *Le Pont-Sanct-Eſprite* ſeventeen Leagues lower than *Valence*, the Town is not very conſiderable, but only for the *Bridge*, from whence it takes its name, and which at that place ſtands upon the *Rhoſne*; that which renders the *Bridge* ſo conſiderable, is the breadth of the *River*, and Impetuoſity of the current; for beſides other ſmall *Rivers*, both the

Soane

Soane and the *Isere*, a little before You come at *Valence*, and several others below that, loss themselves therein.

When you come at *Avignion*, You may lodge at *Louxenbourg*. The Town and Country belongs to the *Pope*, whose Legate resides in Quality of Governour. It will be fitting to stay here some Days, that You may the better take Notice of the following Particulars. 1. The Churches and Religious Houses. 2*ly*. The Legat's Palace. 3*ly*. The Situation, and *Avenues* of the Town, together with the Walls thereof, which are high and stately, and it will be worth Your while to go about them in regard of the Occasion You will have to Herbarize, for here you will find many Plants that did not appear in any other part of your Journey. 4*ly*. The *Jurie* or *Cantone* of the Town where the *Jewes* dwell, I advise You by all means if You can stay of a *Saturday* to see their *Synagogue* and manner of Worship, and if you be Curious and make Enquiry, You may possibly see a *Circumcision*. 5*ly*. You may hire Horses

to *Orange*, which is but half a days Journie up the River. The Town and Principality belongs to the Prince of *Orange*; It is an ancient, tho' little Town; It was considerable in My time for the Castle, which was very Strong, both by Art, and by its natural Situation, which was so high, that from thence one might have discovered seven or eight Provinces about, at least some part o them: the Town hath an University tho' not very considerable; The inhabitants for the most part are Protestants. There are yet extant some Monuments of antiquitie, *viz.* a Triumphal *Arch* a little without the Town, and some ruins of a Theatre within the Town, both of which shows something of the *Roman* Greatness, in Perfect Modern Times; The Country about is fertile, and there are whole Fields of Saffron. I think it might be well worth the while to enquire about the best way of Planting, cultivating, gathering and preparing of it. Having seen these things and Dyned, You return to Your Lodging at *Avignion* the same day

day. The next day you take Horſes for *Aix*, which is about two days Journey or two days and a half at moſt. If You depart from *Avignion* early in the morning You will have time enough to ſee *Vaucluſe*, which is three Leagues from *Avignion* and then to go Dine at *Cavaillion*. I look upon *Vaucluſe* as one of the moſt conſidrable things I have ever ſeen: it is a fountain at the foot of a great Rock very Large and ſimmenſe deepneſs, which poures out ſo much Water as to Move four or five Milnes about half a Mile below. It is obſerved that the Water Diminiſhes and increaſes according to the ſeaſon of the Year. In rainy Weather it abounds moſt, and Yet when you conſider the poſition of it, how much it is elevated above the plain, and what vaſt hills and Rocks are about it, It is not conceaveable with what other Water it ſhould have any communion. The River that comes from it tumbles over ſo many ſtones and Craigs, that it makes a noiſe like the *Catarracks*, and having neer three quarters of a Mile to

fall, it becomes exceeding ſwift before it arrive the Plain, and there divides it ſelf in two, and incloſes a litle Meadow in Form of an Iſle, and then joyns again. The Water is ſo Clear, finding nothing among the Rocks to Defile it, that notwithſtanding its Swiftneſs, yet it hinders not the graſs to grow in it's bed. The River is likewiſe recomended for excellent Trouts and Crawfiſh and it is agreeable to Reaſon they ſhould be good that live in ſo pure ſtreams; When You come the length of the Milns you muſt quite Your Horſe, to walk up to the *Sourſe*, & and for that end muſt take a guide, without which the way is not eaſie. As You go up you will obſerve upon the other ſide, in two other places, the Ruins of two old Caſtles, the one ſtanding about a Musket ſhot higher than the other, in the uppermoſt whereof did ſometimes live that Noble Philoſopher, and Poet *Franciſcus Petrarcha* and in the lower *Donna Laura* his Miſtriſs, in the praiſe of whoſe beautie and vertue he compoſed his moſt excelent *Triumfe d'Amore*

more; a Monument that hath outlasted her familie, in which her Memorie is like to live as long as Wit and Learning continues in reputation. You may also in this place take notice of the Paper-Milns and consider that so usefull art of makeing Paper, and labour to informe yourself well of all the particulars that when GOD shall be pleased to return you, you may make it Practicable in your own Countrey. I am sure we want not Linnen rags in abundance which might be preserved for this use, and not thrown into the Dunghill's, were people put once in the right way.

From hence you go to Dine at *Cavaillion*; in the rest of the Journey to *Aix*, there is nothing considerable, only you have a River to pass by boat called *Durance*. *Aix*, is one of the most delicate Towns in *France*, It's the Capitall City of *Provence* and the seat of a Parliament. The streets are large, especialy one great street, the Buildings fair and stately, The City well watered and the Air very healthfull and Sweet.

From

From hence you go to *Marſeilles* in half a day, you may lodge at *a l'Aigle* or *al' feſte noire*. You muſt reſolve to ſtay two or three days at leaſt, for the more commodious ſeeing and obſerving the following things. 1*ly*. the Harbory or Port, which is very ſpacious and deep, and exceedingly well guarded, having upon the entrie thereof to the Sea ward, which is very narrow, not only a chain drawn, but alſo a very ſtrong Citidale, built within theſe ſeven or eight years, upon the one ſide of it, and an other Fort upon a litle Iſland within the Sea, at a leagues diſtance from the entrie, all which rendreth it moſt ſecure from the *Algiers* and *Tunnies* Men of Warr and other Pyrats. 2*ly*. the Cathedrall Church, which you may eaſily gueſſe to be very ancient, from the Modell and Architecture thereof. It was firſt extructed in the honor of *Diana* by the *Greek Phocenſes*, who had a Colonie here. 3*ly*. Take notice in the place before the Church upon the wall looking to the Sea, of nine or ten large Braſs Guns, which uſe upon the

day

day of the Towns great Feſtivitie (which is ſometime in *October*) to be loaden with Bull and diſcharged by ſo many of the beſt gunners of the Town, after great Maſs is ended, at a white mark placed on the Side of the hill, on the other ſide of the Harbour. He that ſhoots neareſt the Mark is eſteemed the beſt Gunner for that year. They begin to fire juſt as the *Arch-Biſhop* comes out of the Church, Who having celebrated Maſs in *Pontificalibus*, returnes to his own Houſe accompanied with the Conſul and chief Magiſtrats of the Place, and generally all the Gentlemen & citizens of the beſt aſhion, in their beſt apparell and a great conſort of Muſick. 4*ly*. *Noſtre dame de la gard*, a Caſtle upon the Top of the Hill to the Southward of the Town, in In the going thither, you will do well to beſtow a whole day, and take with you a couple of Souldiers, from the Citidale, or elſe a Couple of other Souldiers armed at leaſt with Swords, and let one of them cary a couple of bottles of Wine with bread and what elſe you think fit,

as provision for that day, the other may carry a Basket with you emptie, being thus accourted, you may Herbarize up in the way to the Castle, and put a little quantitie of every Herb you find into your emptie basket, the better to judge of it at your return; as also of what Seeds you find you may put up some for your own and friends use, you may returne by the way of the Sea, and so Herbarize all thereabouts. It is a most excellent place for Varietie of Plants, amongst the rest take particular notice of the *Tartonrair Massilienſium*, upon the Sea side you may likewise take notice, what Stones or shells, Mosses or any other naturall curiosities you can observe, & if any be worth the preserving bring them along with you. 5*ly* I would have you bestow half a day in a boat upon the Sea without the Harbour, but so as it be very calm, for then you will easily se the botom of the Water, especially where it is not very deep, because the Water hath no Motion of ebbing or flowing, and so you may possibly light

light upon curiosities worth the gathering, for the taking up of which, you must provide Creepers, which the Seamen know how to use. *6ly.* Take notice of the situation Fabrick, and Avenues of the Town, especially some Shops upon the Shoare, where you will find many curiosities, especially from the *Levant*. I must recommend my self to you here, but especially for a good handsome Tree of red Corall; as also one of those that are black, but are not true Corall, and what else you think fit; I shall hold you good accompt, for all expenses; you may send them with your own things to *Lions*, with Order to your Friend there to send them to *Paris*, to be received by your Factor and kept for you. *7ly.* The Place is commended for perfumes, sweet-Powders, *Franchipane*-Gloves, &c. But there is great chearing both in the Prices and Quantities of the things; therefore take heed to your self, if you buy any of them: I did formerly forget to tell you that *Virginia* is famous for the same things, but especially for Gloves; whereof the Ma-

nufactorie is very good; and Essences. But now I return to *Marsails* where 8ly. Take occasion frequently to view the Fish-market, where you will not miss to see great variety of strange Fishes well worth the observing, and for that end I wish you to acquaint your self with the *Icones Piscium*, together with their description, by *Petrus Bellonius*, it is in a Long 8o. and not very thick, & therefore you may take it along with you from *Pa i*. If any of these Fishes which are not common with us can be preserved or kept any way; as I doubt not but you will find inventions to do it, you will exceedingly oblidge us to bring them along with you, or send them as said is: Be pleased to enquire *chez les Espiciers* for a kind of Seed which they call *Graine d' Avignon*, they sell it in great quantity to Dyers who use it for Dying Yellow; it is the *Lycium Gallicum Dalechampij*; It is a Shrub not common here, nor yet in the North of *France*, and therefore worth the taking notice of; I would have you bring us some quantity of the graine

for a Show about an ounce or so: But because I suspect, that which the Grossers sell is dryed; therefore I think it will be more profitable to search at *Avignion*, where it grows plentifully, for some that is better conditioned for your own use. In your herborization at *Marsailles* especially upon the Hill, amongst other rare Plants, you will find *Myrtus Montis Ceti, sive herba terribilis Narbonensium Lobelij.*

Ely. Take a view of the Country about *Marsailles* from some eminent Place, especially east from the Town, where the fertility is so great and the Country-Houses, and Gardens, so thick, that they use to call it the *Suburbs* of *Marsailles*, and say merrily, that *Marsailles* and its suburbs is bigger than *Paris*: The great conveniencie of these Houses is to accomodat the Citizens with a retireing Place, in time of Plague, as also to divert themselves in Summer, and to provide necessars for House keeping.

At *Marsailles* you must hire Horses to *Frayole*, which is some three dayes Jour-

ney eastward toward *Neice*; In this Journey, besides the things of Pleasure you will see in this higher *Provence*, you will have the best herborization, almost all the way, that you can possibly desire; you must part from *Marsailles* early in the morning, that you may have the more time to herbarize by the way, & that you may arrive in good time before it be Night at *Sainte Beaume*, a Place of much Devotion, and the greatest Solitude in the World. In the midle of a vast and terrible Rock, there is a great cave where St. *Maria Magdalen* did pennance for many years before her Death: it's now upon that consideration turned into a Chapell, with some few Rooms clacht up againſt the face of a Rock, like a Bird cage upon the side of a Wall, where some Religious Men (as I think *Jacobins*) keep the Place, and serve the cure in the Chapel every Day receiving confessions, & giving the Sacraments to such as require them. There is a little kind of a chainge-house close to it, that provides Meat for Men and Horses, at their

their own expences, but you must lye within the convent; in the morning you must take a Guide to the Top of the Craig, where there is an other Chapel of Devotion just in that Place where the Angels did use once a Day, to carrie the *Saints*, from the cave to administer consolation to her. As you go and come you may herbarize, for the whole side of the Hill before you come at the Rock, is a Wood: Upon your Arrival at the convent it is expedient to give some little thing out of Charity, which I think is bestowed in maintaining the place. You will ordinarly find without the Chapel Door, some few little Merchants that sell Beads, and amongst other things, Silk-Cords of the just length and greatnes of the *Saint*, all which People use to buy and carrie in to the Chapel, there to touch the Statue of the *Saint*, which lyes just in that Place, and in that Posture, that she used to do pennance in; you will likeways see within the Chapel a very Large Well of good Water, which they say did first spring there by miracle, for

use

ase of the *Saint*. From hence you take Horses to *Saint Maximine*, a little Town, in the great Church whereof, amongst other reliques, the Body of St. *Maximine*, Uncle to St. *Mary Magdalen*, & sometimes Bishop of *Marsails*, is preserved: If you please you may take this opportunity of seeing it, and there dyne, for it is a little out of your way to *Brignole*, where you must lye the second Night, and the Day following you Dine at a Village called *Luques*, and then go to lye at *Frayote*, or *Frejus*, which you please to call it. Its a Town of *Roman* antiquity, of which there are yet some rests to be seen, as aqueducts, &c. The Town is not otherways considerable at all; you will do well here, besides your own Guide that goes along with you to take another Man from the Town, with an emptie Basket, to wait upon you to the Hil, called *Astral*, about a League from the Town, where you will have one o the most pleasant Heborizations in the World: Amongst a great variety of Shrubs, Plants, and Trees,

you

you will find a great Number of *Arbutus*, loaden with Fruit, of a moſt Beautifull aſpect; yet, ſomewhat inſipid to the taſte, It may ſafely be eaten, but doth not much allure the taſte. Several kind of Spinous Shrubs, amongſt which *Acacia* & *cunda Dioscorides* five *Aspalathus*, when you come upon the Top of the Hil, upon the way to *Neice*, there is an *Inn*, where you may make a Shift for Dinner, and a little beyond it, up in the North-ſide of the Hil, you will meet with abundance of Cork-Trees, *Ilex*, *Abies*, *Picea*, &c.

I muſt give you notice here, that in this place, you are not, above two or three hours riding, from *Cane*, a Village, upon the Sea-ſide, ſome eight or nine Leagues diſtant from *Neice*, where (were you to go to *Italy*,) you might commodiouſly hire a *Felouque* of two Oares a ſide for *Genova*, and arrive there in four or five days. *Ter a Terre*, that is Landing every Day to your Dinner, and to your Lodging, in ſome convenient Town: But I ſhall ſay nothing of *Italy*, untill I un-

der

derſtand from your ſelf, that you have a deſign for it.

I ſhall therefore returne to *Aſtrate*, where having ſatisfied your ſelf, with herbarizing you may returne to *Frejus*, loaden with Seeds, and Plants, and there conſider them at your eaſe: From thence you may return to *Marcills* in two days and ſo to *Avignion*, by the way of *Arles*, *Saint Elay de Cron Taraſcon*. At *Arles*, remember to ſee the entry into a great Paſſage all Vaulted, which they ſay goes under the *Rhoſne* to *Niſmes*, & was made by the *Romans*. At *Taraſcon*, you will ſee on the other ſide of the River *Beaucaire*, moſt famous for a very great Faire or Market, kept there once a Year, to which great Numbers of Merchants from many Places of the *Levant*, do reſort.

From *Avignion*, you go to *Niſmes*, but you muſt part by times in the morning that you may have the conveniencie to ſee *Pont de Gard*, which is one of the fineſt Peeces of Antiquity extant in the World. It is a Part of that A

que-

Aqueduct, which the *Romans* built for conveying a part of the water of the *Rhosne* from the *Pont* St. *Esprite* to *Nismes*, & because at the Place where the Bridge stands, the River *Gard* runs low betwixt two Hills, there was a necessity of raising the Aqueduct so high as to level the Tops of these Hils, therefore it hath three Ranges of *Arches*, the lowermost are the biggest but fewest in number; they are likeways the broadest, for besides that they support the second row of *Arches*, they do likeways serve on the other side for a Passage and Bridge for foot, Horse and coaches to the high-way: The second supports the third, which are not so high, but many more in number, on the Top of all is the Aqueduct five or six foot broad, and four or five foot deep, it is compassed with great Flag Stones on all sides, exceedingly well cemented together, insomuch that I beleeve it be yet very intire, except it be some few of the covering Stones that are broak and fallen away.

Nismes is some three Leagues, but

they are long ones, from the *Pont de Gard*; And I muſt tell you, altho' the way you are to follow from *Avignion* to *Niſmes*, by the *Pont de Gard*, be for the moſt part very barren, yet you will find the Weeds for the moſt part are, *Ciſtum ledum Narbonenſe, thime, lavender, Satureia, mirtles, timelæa, corranda, Smilax aſpera, Lentiſcus, Terebinthinus, Stæbe Salamantica, calieulis argenteis B. Ilex, Sabina baccifera, Iunip: fructu majori, Ciſtus mas, Ciſtus fæmina, thymum cephaloton*

Clematis, vel flammula repens, æſpalathus. phyllarelea Folio non ſerrata, Jeſiminum luteum baeciferum, Stellaria argentea Ambroſia campeſtris, datura ſimplici calice albo, after attiens foliolis ad florem rigidis, after lunariæ folio, flore trifolij. Jacea cianoides flore albo folio multifido, trifolium bituminoſum, acarna lutea, Eringium luteum monſpel: bicopſis flore carneo, Carduus Sphærocephalus ceruleus, amaranthus viridis, campanula flore plumeo, attriplex non deſcripta Semine ſingulari

binis

linis foliolis inclusa, *Linaria minor lutea*, *paliurus* and a great many more that I cannot remember of; but it will be well worth the while to take a Note of the Plants you find in every Place.

At *Nismes* you must lodge *Aux Arenes*; you will see there a brave Amphitheatre built by the *Romans*, in greater integritie yet than any that ever I saw in *Italy*, the Stones of which it is built, as well as the *Pont de Gard*, are of incredible Bigness, and altho' the things themselves be somewhat ruined; yet they show greater Stately nesse and Magnificence than any modern Building. There are some other remaines of antiquitie about the Town which will be shown you. From *Nismes* you take Horses for *Montpellier*, which is a Days Journey from it; You dine at *Lunel* which is about mid-way, and because I have nothing to say of this Place, I shall intreat you to bring me three or four ounces of the Seeds of *paliurus*, for amongst other uses they

ſerve for, they are the beſt Bullets for Cauters that can be, but it is for another uſe I would have them.

You will do well to ſtay ſome days at *Montpellier*: You may lodge at the *white Horſe*, or otherways as you find your accommodation. It is a delicat ſweet Town, the Streets well built, but narrow, becauſe of the heats which are as great here as in any place of *France*, nor is it ſtrange it ſhould be ſo, being it is near upon the ſame latitude with *Rome*. You will do well to ſee the Phyſick Schools, there is ſome Curioſities to be ſeen in them. 2*ly*. The Phyſick-Garden; in which you will find many excellent Plants; by making a little acquaintance with the Gardener, you may command what Seeds he has.

3*ly*. You will do well to make acquaintance with ſome of the Students or young Doctors of Phyſick, by whoſe means and in whoſe company you may ſee all the places about *Monpelier* that are fit for Herbarizing, as particularly *Magelon*, a little Iſland of the Mediter-

terranean Sea, lying within Sight of *Monpellier*. But by all means of the World, you muſt be ſure to make a Journey ten or twelve Leagues from *Monpellier*, to a Place amongſt the Hils, which for the great rarity of Plants, that is found in and about it, is called *Hortus Dei*.

You may likeways find ſome variety of Shells and productions of the Sea, to *Monpellier* and the Shoar, or Coaſt, which is near the Town.

I muſt not omit to tell you, that if you pleaſe to make a Collection of dry Plants, this is a very fit Place for it, both becauſe of the heat which helps to dry them, both ſoon and well; & alſo becauſe of the Garden & Fields, that abound with Plants, that are not common, & likeways, becauſe of the good occaſion you have to ſend them in a Box, cloſe packt up, (as you have ſeen mine) to *Lions*, &c.

In like manner, if you will make a Collection of Seeds, the beſt will be to keep them in their Seed-Veſſels, and write

write upon every parcell. that you may dispose of them afterwards according to your pleasure.

This I wish you to do in every Place, that afterwards when it shall please God to bring you safely to bring them home, Tho' you should not be able to raise them in this climat, yet you might have enough to know them by. Do not forget the Booksellers here, who may possibly have some of the Books you look for. I must desire one Favour of you in this Place, that You would be pleased to enquire after the *Psilothrum* or Depilatory Ointment, which they use in *Rome* in the Baths, and which I was so Unluckie as not to mind when I was upon the place. If you can find the Receipt, cause make some small quantity of it to try if it be Right, which you will easily know by this, that being rubbed upon any hairy place, within a little space, when you come to wipe it off, it takes the hair without burning or scalding the Skin; but if it either burn or discolour the Skin, it is not right. The

place is afterward to be washed with a little warm Water. I must likewayes intreat you to be at the pains to cause dry me a Viper or two, it will be enough to dry their Skins with the heads at them, stopped with Flax, or Cotton: but in no way must you medle with them your self, because there is Danger, but imploy one of those fellows that brings them to the Apothecaries, who for a small matter will do it. Some day or other, you may be at the paines to see *Frontiniague* famous for that generous Moschat Wine, called by the name of the place, you may Collation there, and Harbarize as you go and come.

When you are satisfied here, it will be fit to set forward to *Thoulouse*. You will see by the way, 1*st*. *Pesenas* a Pretie Town, where it may fall you to Dyne, *Au tapis vert*, hard by the Town, there is a very fine House, with excellent Gardens, belonging to the *Prince* of *Condie*, it is worthy of your seeing. 2*ly*. *Beziers*; 3*ly*. *Narbone*, which is a very strong and well fortified Town, near upon the

the borders of *Catalonia*. It hath communion with the Sea, by means of a little River, that runs through the Town. Be pleaſed to ſee the great Church, and in it a Peece of excellent Painting, repreſenting the Hiſtory of our Saviour's raiſing *Lazarus* from the Dead. Take likeways notice of the Organes, the great Pipes whereof ſtand by the Pillar ſides, at a great diſtance from the Organ roome, and have the Wind conveyed to them by a ſecret conduct; which tho' it be no difficult thing, yet it is not common.

From *Narbonne*, you have ſix or ſeven Leagues to *Carcaſſone*; They are two, *Ville* and *City*; the City ſtands upon a hight about half a Leagues diſtance from the Town: It is twice encompaſſed with Walls and Ditches, and is very ſtrong, as being upon the *Frontiers* of *Catalonia*. The Town ſtands below in the Plaine, and is much larger, better built, and better inhabited, & Walled about with a more modern kind of Fortification. The Town is commended for

Cloath

Cloath-works,& making of Combs: The Tradeſmen uſe to bring them to the Innes as ſoon as they underſtand any Stranger to be arrived; but your beſt will be to go to their Houſes, and ſee all, & try ſeverals, for ſo you may beſt pleaſe your ſelf, and make the beſt bargain you. There is of all Prices, inſomuch that I have ſeen ten Piſtoles refuſed for one ſingle Comb, of Box-Wood. But indeed it was of a vaſt bigneſs and moſt curiouſly carved. You may have very good ones for three, foure, or five Livres a peece, as alſo ſome for 30, 40, & 50 Solds. To be ſhort, there is of all kindes and prices, and I ſhall earneſtly intreat you, to beſtow foure or five Crowns, upon ſome of the midle ſort, that is next to the beſt, and ſome again of the next degree to them for me, (becauſe of the carving) to add to my *Tradeſcants*. They muſt be packt up in a little wooden Box, which the Tradesmen know very well how to do.

From *Carcaſſone* to *Thoulouſe*, you have twelve Leagues, viz. Foure to

Vilpeinte, two to *Castelnau d'Arri*, two to *Vignonnet* and four to *Thoulouse*. The Second Town (in the opinion of some) in *France*, how justly, I leave to your self, when you shall see it. The Town indeed is very big, and well built, all of Brick; But not very populous, I think for the want of Trade, in regard it lyes farr from the Sea. Amongst other things, take notice of the following particulars 1*st*. The Town House, in the Court whereof they Show you the place where the Scaffold was erected, that *Monsr*: *de Momoranay* was beheaded upon, and some of his Blood yet Sticking upon the Wall. 2*ly*. The Parliament House, into which (if it be sitting) you must neither carry Sword, nor Spurs, unless you make account to pay a Forfaulter. 3*ly*. The Bridge over the River *Garonne*, which is very stately, built of Brick, somewhat after the Model of the new Bridge of *Paris*, having a Foot walk raised on every side, so that these that pass on foot, are not troubled with Ccaches, Cairts, &c. that

that pass in the midle. 4*ly*. In the convent (as I take it) of the *Cordeliers*, there is a Peece of ground under a Chapel, belonging to the Church, wherein all Dead Bodies, that lye eight and fourtie hours, are so dryed, but without the consumption of any substantiall part, that they become incorruptible for ever thereafter. They will show you in a Vault, hard by the Chapell, some hundred of Bodies, standing about the Walls intire and dryed, as I have said, amongst the rest they show one bodie of a Woman, called *la Belle Paule*, Mistrels as it is said to some King, whose name I do not remember: But it is some hundreds of Years since she died, and yet me thinks there is a Beautifull Proportion observable in her Face. The rest of the curiosities consist in Churches, religious-houses, &c. which I leave to your self.

From *Thoulouse* to *Montauban* you about halfe a Dayes Journey, it is famous for the Protestant University; It stands somewhat high and declines

a little toward the Bridge, that ſtands over the *Tarne*, which not far below the Town, caſts it ſelf into the *Garonne*. It hath many fine Fountains; but eſpecially one, which they call the *Griſone*. It hath good trafique, becauſe of the ſituation betwixt *Thoulouſe* and *Limoge* and *Paris*, as alſo becauſe of the Commoditie of the River, to *Bourdeaux*: the Town and Bridge are all built of Brick. It was formerly very ſtrong, but becauſe of its Rebellion is now Diſmantled of all Fortification.

From *Montauban* to *Bourdeaux*, you may go by Water in a very ſhort Time, becauſe the River is rapid; the Countrey about is very fertile and Pleaſant. You will ſee by the Way, *Agen*, an ancient City, where *Julius Scaliger* was Born: within 4 or 5 Leagues of *Bourdeaux* ſtands *Cadiliac*, a moſt delicate *Caſtle*, belonging ſome time to the *Duke d' Eſpernon*; You muſt not faill to ſee them.

At *Bourdeaux*, I did lodge *au Chapeau rouge*; but I have been told ſince, that

that there are more commodious *Inns* in Town, which You may easily be addreſs'd to. You will meet with severall of our Countreymen in this Place; But particularly, Sir *David Ingliſh*, and *Harie Ioſſy*, are of my acquaintance. And therefore, I muſt deſire you to ſee them, & permit this, to preſent them my ſervice. I muſt likeways intreat you, to be at the pains, to enquire for a Doctor of Phyſick, of the Religion that lives here, whoſe name I have forgotten; but you will know him by this, that he hath written in French Something againſt Doctor *Willes de Febribus*: which I remember Sir *David Ingliſh*, did once ſend me to *Paris*. And therefore, he may Probably know the Man: The Reaſon I deſire You to ſpeak with him, is, That you may learn from himſelf, what he hath Publiſhed, upon this or any other Subject; and whatſoever they be, I muſt intreat You earneſtly, to buy them for me; for I have a very great Honour for the Mans Parts, tho' I know

not

not his Perſon; and I had the evil Luck to lend that Book, which Sir *David Inglish* ſent me, to a Doctor at *Paris*, that did never render it me again. Remember to ſee in the Town, 1*ſt*. *Piliers tutilarrs*, which are the Ruins of an Ancient *Roman Temple*. 2*ly*. The Ruins of an Amphitheatre, without the Town, of *Roman* Antiquity likeways. 3*ly*. The *Cheaſteau Trompette*, in which there is a Gariſon keept by the King. It was pulled down by the Citizens, in the Time of their laſt Rebellion; but ſince re-built much better and ſtronger. 4*ly*. The *Port*, which if you happen to ſee in the Time of Vintage, will be well furniſhed with Ships from all Places, and it may be from *Scotland*. 5*ly*. That peece of Ground without the Town, which they call *Grave*; which brings forth the beſt Wine about *Bourdeanx*, and which for the moſt part is ſold within the Town, at as great a Rate as ordinary *French* Wine gives with us: And therefore being there is no great quantity of it, and that it

would

would not turn the Merchants to Accompt to ſend it here, you may eaſily gueſſe how much *Gravel* Wine We Drink in *Scotland*, altho' Our People are pleaſed to Flatter themſelves, that all their Clarets are ſuch; The reſt I leave to others, to inform you of. I muſt only tell you, You will meet with as good Fruits here as in any place of *France*, *Des Treffices* in Latine *Tubera Terræ*, they are found under the Ground by the Hogs, who uſe to ſmell them before they come at them, and by the noiſe and geſts they make, give notice to their keeper, who preſently puts them by, and Digs the *Trefice* for himſelf: They are in great eſteeme, & being Boyled and pared, uſe to be eaten by themſelves with Pepper and Oyle, or elſe cut down with other things *en Ragouſt*. There are likeways here a kind of ſmall Birds but exceeding fatt, which they call *Ortolans*, which are much prized for great Delicacies.

From *Bourdeaux* you go to *Rochelle*. In the way you paſs by theſe Places, firſt

Blay

Blay, Ville et City, The City ſtands on a Hight and Commands the River. It was at this Place that of old the *Engliſh* Ships were Obliged to liver their Canon, which were permitted the *Scots* (as a Priviledge) to keep a Board, as they paſſed to *Bourdeaux*. 2ly. *Xaintes* or *Saintes*, the Capital Town of *Xaintonge*; It ſtands upon the River *Charante*; here are ſome Reſts of *Roman* antiquity, as of an Amphitheatre, &c. But especially of an Arch, upon the Bridge over the *Charante*, on which you will read this inſcription. *Cæſari nep: D. Iulij Pontifici A.* There is alſo an inſcription, on the reverſe which I remember not. You will ſee likeways here a Steeple, the Stairs whereof that lead to the Top are on the outſide. 3ly. *Brouage*; about half a Days Journey from *Saintes*, a little, but one of the moſt regularly fortified Towns in all *France*, in which there is a continuall Garriſon keept, as a Guard for the Salt, of which vaſt quantities is made here, by the heat of the Sun every Year in this manner. They let in

in the Sea water by a Graff, cut purpose-
ly in the ground into severall ponds,
cut out likeways of purpose of a cer-
tain deepness; they fill them in the Sum-
mer time, and then stop the entries
that no more water come in; when
the Sun hath concocted it enough, they
gather it together in heaps, and car-
ry it to places appointed for it. The
Town stands upon a little River which is
navigable, because the Sea flowes a good
way above it, the Salt marshes about
the Town, are little less than four
leagues about, & render the Town by
so much the more strong. You must be
sure to arrive there at a good Hour in
the day, for at Sun-setting the Gates
are shut, and none whatsoever can
enter. You must Salute the Governour,
or in his absence, the Chief Officer, and
desire Liberty of him to view the Town,
which he will readily grant you, and
appoint a Souldier to wait upon you;
from the Walls, you will discover the
Marshes about the Town, and then he
will bring you to the *Arsenal*, and
there you will see their Magazine
of Arms, and then having gi-

ven ſomething to the Souldier to drink, you may thank the Governour & take leave of him. This is all that is to be ſeen in this place except you make account to ſee the Iſle of *Olerone*, which lyes without the mouth of the little River, about a League or two in the Sea.

From *Brouage* you have ſeven Leagues to the *Rochell*, upon the Way to which you will have occaſion to ſee a great many Sea-Plants, ſuch as *Kali*, *Kali Spinoſum*, *Salicornia*, *Cakeile Serapionis*, *Papaver corniculatum luteum*, *Eringium Marinum*, *Crithmum*; with many others.

The *Rochel* is much more famous for what it was, than for what it is, It was the ſtrongeſt hold, the Proteſtants had in *France*, but after the taking of the Town by *Lewes* the 13*th*. the Walls thereof were quite demoliſhed, ſo that ſcarcely the veſtiges thereof remaine: the Harbour is conſiderable, for it enters within the midle of the Town. At preſent it hath a conſiderable trafique for Salt, white Wines, &c. You

You must be at the pains to see the Isle of *Re*, about a League from the Town, but not above a quarter of a League from the Land. As you go from the *Rochel*, to the place where you are to take Boat to cross over, they will show you the Ruins of that Digue, which *Cardinal Richlieu* caused make by sinking of Barks, loaden with Stones, to hinder all relief for the Town by Sea, and it was observeable, that the very day after the Town surrendered, the Digue was broke down by Storm, which if it had done but three days sooner, it may be justly questioned whether the Town had ever been taken, especially seeing the *English* Fleet was ryding before the Isle of *Re*.

In the Isle of *Re*, there is a *Citadale*, near to which you will be put a Shore upon the Island, but it is not usual to permit Strangers to enter into it. At the east end of the Island, there is a little Town called St. *Martines*, in which there are many *Dutch* Families, because of the great trafique the Dutch hath with

this place, for Salt and white-Wines. The Island is generally of a Sandie Soil, and only made fertile by the Sea-*Ware* which they throw upon it, and which in my Opinion is the cause, that all the Wines both of the Island and about the *Rochel* taste brackish, especially when they begin to be old. You will find amongst other Plants upon the Island aboundance of *Pancratium*, except you come in the latter Season of the Year, when probably it may not be found. You may returne at Night to the *Rochelle*, from whence you have a Messenger to *Paris*, upon the way to which there is nothing that I need to trouble you with, except *Poictiers*, that I have not seen my self, and therefore can say nothing of; From *Poicteirs* your way is to *Amboise* midway betwixt *Tours* and *Blois* of which before.

I must advertise you here, that if you please you may make this *Tour* another way *viz.* To *Nantes*, as in the former advice concerning the *Petit Tour*, as far as *Nantes*, from thence to the *Rochell*

chell, *Bourdeaux*, *Toulouse*, *Narbonne*, *Montpellier*, *Avignion*, and ſo all the reſt throw *Provence*, and then back to *Avignion*, from whence to *Lions*, and ſo to *Paris* with the meſſenger, or coach, which you like beſt. For your better underſtanding in the Country, it will be fit to carry a Map, or *Carte* of *France* along with you, to look upon the ſituation of every place as you paſs, for doing of which a little time will ſuffice once a day. Let it be illuminat for the more eaſie diſcerning the different counties and their bounding. You will do well likewiſe to carrie a Book with you in 8o. called *Le Voyage de Firance*, which will inform you of many particulars, that either were not at all ſeen and obſerved by me, or elſe have eſcaped my Memory; and indeed it is no great wonder if they have, having been ſo lazie as not to make any *Memoire* of them whilſt they were yet recent in my mind. And this is one Reaſon of the tumultuarineſſe and diſorder of this Letter, but I am well pleaſed to think, that by the amende-

ments

ments you will make both in seeing, observing, and writing down all things more particularly, we shall have occasion afterward to put the Voyage in a better Dress; I must likeways beg your Pardon for not having written to you sooner, having been several times called out of Town since I began to write this Letter: If you find it tedious in reading, blame your self for being the cause thereof, and be the more patient, in regard I shall not have occasion to be any more so tedious, unless you go for *Italy*, and give me a timeous advice of your Intentions.

I shall conclude all with my best wishes for your health & happy Return, & most earnestly intreat you not to grudge us with the effects of a Spare hour, that seeing at this distance, we cannot be so happy, as to enjoy you personally; we may at least by this next best way entertain a Correspondence, which I assure you will be a great Kindness to your Friends here, but to none so much as to

to my ſelf who cannot be indifferent in any thing, that concernes you, And therefore cannot but be ſollicitous, to hear often from you, as the only thing, that can ſupply the want of your perſon, So much deſired and longed for, by &c.

LETTER

LETTER III.

CONTAINING

Advice for Travelling into *ITALY*.

Written to a Friend

IT is much better to go into *Italy* in the latter end of *Autumn*, than in the *Spring*; Becauſe the Change of the Air is not ſo much from one Extreme to another in that Seaſon, as in the other; for the Mildneſs of the Winter in *Italy* (eſpecialy upon the *South* ſide of the *Appennine*) doth not ſo much recede from the Temperatneſs of *Autumn* in *France*, as the Heat of *Summer* in *Italy* exceeds the Mildneſs of the *Spring* in

France. It is certain, that if a Man intend to ſtay but a half a Year, it is better to begin the Journey in *Autumn*, and finiſh it in the *Spring*, than to begin it the *Spring*, and finiſh it in *Autumn*, and ſo be obnoxious to the exceſſive Heats of Summer. If one intend to ſtay one or more Years, it is undoubtedly beſt to begin the Journey in *Autumn*, becauſe the Winter, being much more clement than uſually it falls out with us, will be eaſily ſupported, & all the Heat that happens in the following Summer, in regard it comes by degrees, will not ſo readily affect the Body, that hath been already inured to the Air of the climate, for ſome Time before.

The moſt convenient way of making the Toure of *Italy*, (in my opinion) is to go through *Provence* to *Cane*, a ſmall inconſiderable Town upon the *Frontiers* of *Provence*, and there to hire a Felluck to *Genoua*, and, if you cannot get one at *Cane*, to go to *Nize*, which is but ſix or ſeven Leagues further

ther, where you will be ſure to find one; a Felluck is ordinarily of four Oares, and hath this advantage that you go in it *Tir'a Terre*, that is ſo near the land, that in the caſe of any danger by Storm or otherwiſe, you may eaſily run on Shoar and eſcape it, and beſides, land as often as there is any Town or other thing worthy the ſeeing, and likewayes ly a Shoar every Night, at ſome good Town or other. A Felluck will ſerve to carri halt a dozen of perſons with eaſe, beſides the Rowers: The Price is not fixt but more or leſs as the Fellucks happen to be more or fewer in number. Ours coſt us about 11 or 12 Crowns, in regard there were but few at *Cane*, but you may chance to get one for 8, or 9. eſpecially if ye be few in number and not much Baggage; You may provide every morning to take along with you, Wine and what Victuals you pleaſe, the rather becauſe ſometimes it will happen that you will have no conveniency of any Town about Mid-day, and therefore muſt Dine aboard Your Fellucke.

The firſt thing You will meet with, worthy the taking notice of, is *Nize*, a City belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*, it lyes near to the *Sea* ſyde, at the very foot of the *Alps*, and hath a very ſtrong Cittadale belonging thereto: ſome two miles from thence ſtands *Villa Franca*, one of the beſt Ports in *Italy*, it belongs likewiſe to the Duke of *Savoy*, and is guarded with two Caſtles, one whereof ſtands on the top of a Rock, upon which growes in great abundance the *Ficus Indica*. Some three miles farther upon the Coaſt ſtands the Town and Palace of *Monaco*, or *Morgues*, It is a Principalitie by it ſelf, and hath very litle land belonging to it: The place is ſtrong ſtanding upon a Rock, which is not acceſſible, ſave at the ſide where the Palace ſtands, and where it joynes with the land, all the reſt being compaſſed with the *Sea*. In the Palace they uſe to ſhow 1. The Princes Wairdrob, in which there is good ſtore of Silver plate, and other Rich furniture, 2. Severall rooms as Halls, Galleries, Chambers *&c.* well furniſhed

furniſhed with Hangings, Cabinets, Pictures, *&c.* 3. A little Garden upon the top of the Rock, behind the Palace, made up of earth brought thither on purpoſe. At the foot of the Hill near the Town there are ſtore of *Carobe* Trees, or *Siliqua Dulcis*, *Bauhini* in *Pinace*.

I muſt not omit to tell You that you muſt be ſure at your firſt leaving of *France* in the laſt Town that You happen to be in, whither it be *Cane* or any other, to get a Certificate of your health and freedome from the Plague, as alſo of the freedom of that Town. There are perſons appointed in every place for giving of ſuch Bills, or *Patents de Sainte*, as they call them. Their Subſcriptions are known to the next Townes about, where you are to go, ſo that it is not eaſie to counterfit, and beſides it were very dangerous to doe ſo; They are very ſcrupulous in this matter upon all the Coaſt of *Liguria*, for fear of contagion; So that when you arrive at any Town, before you go a ſhore, you muſt ſend one of your Boat-men, with your Certification to be

ſhowen

shown to such as are appointed for those matters in that Place, who immediately upon the Sight of the Bill permit you, *la Pratica*, that is Libertie to stay in the Town as long as you please, and do what you will. When you part from that, You must take a new Certificat to the next Place, and so of the Rest untill you come at *Ligorn*, where this niceness will end.

You must carrie with you no Secret Weapon, as Dagger, Pocket Pistols, or the like: And this is general all over *Italy*, except only in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and States of *Venice* and *Milan*, where it is permitted to wear Daggers. At most Towns in *Italy*, You will be oblidged to leave your Hulster-Pistols, and sometimes your Sword with the Guard at the Gate you enter in by: And then they will ask you, by what Gate you are to go out, and accordingly Your Arms will wait for you, which they will know to be yours, by the delivery of a Nick-stick given You as you enter, and which for that purpose,

You must carefully keep. In most Places, Strangers are permitted to weare their Swords. Your Cloak-Bag likeways will be visited at every Town, to see that there be no Customable Goods in it, and if there be any Books, you must give up a List of them to the Visitor, or Inquisitor appointed for that end, and he will Signe it with Order to let them pass, Providing, there be no Prohibited Book amongst them, for if there were any such, it would be Dangerous; yet there are wayes enough to convey Books, or any other thing of whatsoever Nature, or Quality, from any Sea-port, without any Danger, which you will easily understand, after your being a while in the Country.

From *Monaco* you will easily reach *Oneglia*, which is at about twelve Miles distance, and about 5 Miles further *Albenga*, from thence you have seven Miles to *Noli*, & ten more to *Savona*, from whence there rests five Miles to *Genoua*.

All the Coast, of *Liguria*, from *Nize* to Ge-

Genoua, & some days Journey beyond *Genoua* towards *Ligorn*, is nothing but rude *Alps*, for the most part infertile and unhabitable, except towards the Bottom near the Sea, where there are little Smal Valleys here and there, both delicious and Fruitfull. For the rest it is wonderfull to see with what industry & trouble, they have been able to place little smal Villages, as it were in the Clefts of the Hills, and Plant Olive Trees, where one would think nothing but crows could venture to Big. All this Tract is extreamly hot, especially in Summer, being directly opposit to the South, and altogether guarded from the North, So that the reflection of the Sun beames, makes a Heat almost insupportable.

Genoua la Superba, so called from the sumptuousnes of its Buildings, and so they use to give other epithets to other Towns, as *Roma la Santa*, *Fiorenza la Bella*, *Bologna la Grassa*, *Padua la Dotta*, *Venetia la Ricca*, &c. It is said that *Genoua* has *Montagne senza legno*, *Mare senze pesce*, *Donne senza Vergonia*, &

& Gente senza fede. It is a Republick & the Government administred by a Senate. It is a City of great Trade and very Rich, and it is said they account usury no great Sin: It being their Maxim, that *Cento per Cento e Niente, Cento Cinquanto per Cento e quel cha cosa, du Cento per Cento e quadagnio Honesto.* You may take notice in the Place; First, of the Situation of the Town, and so you may Herbarize towards the West-side. 2*ly*. The Senate House, 3*ly*. The Churches, and particularly that of St. *Lorenzo*, which is the Cathedrall, a Stately Fabrick Crusted with Marble. 4*ly*. That famous Street, called *la Strada Nova*, which is composed of so many Palaces, most of them of Marble: you must by all means endeavour to see the most considerable Palaces. Within you will find them most delicatly Adorned with all sorts of fine Things, as Statues, Paintings, &c. You must also see their Gardens, where besides severall sorts of Flowers, Shrubs, and Trees, you will likeways

find delicat Fountains, Fish-ponds, and Grotto's; as particularly in the Palace of the *Principe d'Oria*; I would likewayes have you see the Palace of *Signior Baldi*, and some other Houses of Pleasure especially towards the Sea-port, where they stand at the foot of the Hill, over looking one another as they mount in degrees in form of a Theatre, and all of them having a full view of the Sea-port, which is very spacious, and very deep; but in my Opinion, not so very well guarded from stormes. That which I find most considerable in it is, the *Mole*, which secures the entrie thereof, it being the best and strongest and in the deepest Water I ever saw. At the east end of the port there is a litle Promontory called *Capo de Fara*, upon which stands a High Turret, which they call *la Lanterna*, from the Top whereof they use to discover all Vessells at Sea at a considerable distance. 5*ly*. Forget not to visit the Book-Sellers, but in Regard this is a generall Remark not to be omited, in every Town where there any, I shall

say

say no more of it here, but shall put You in mind of it now and then.

From *Genoua* You must again provide Your self of a Felluck to *Ligorn*, which you will find readier and at an easier rate, because of the more frequent Traffick and intercourse, than from *Cane* or *Nize*, you will pass by *Porta Fino*, *Lereſi*, *Viaregio*, &c. and you will not find many things considerable more than I have already noted on the Coasts of *Liguria* betwixt *Genoua* and *Nize*, except that when ye pass *Lereſi* a little, you begin to discover a large plain, part of which belongs to the state of *Genoua*, and therein are the Quarries that furnish all *Italy* with the best Marble, and the rest is the Principality of *Maſſa*; For the better seeing of which if you please you may go from *Genoua* by Horse to *Ligorne*.

Tuſcany begins about *Viaregia*, the greatest part whereof is under the Dominion of the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*.

Ligorn is no antient, but yet a very handsom and well built City, by *Ferdinand* the first, Great DUKE of *Tuſcany*, of whom you will see a most

ſtately Statue or rather Coloſſe, with ſlaves Chain'd at his Feet, on each ſide kneeling; a little without the Gate as you go to the Sea-Port. The Town is regularly fortified, they ſay, by the contrivance of the Duke of *Northumberland*, who was baniſhed out of *England* in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and well received and much eſteemed by the then Duke of *Tuſcany*, for his excellent parts and Qualifications. The Duke, for incouragment of Trade hath granted great Immunities to Merchants of all Nations whatſoever, which is the great cauſe that the Town flouriſhes ſo much in Trade, and is ſo well Peopled: Severall Nations have eſtabliſhed great Factories here, but eſpecialy the *Engliſh* and *Hollanders* who have made this place as it were the ſtaple of all their commerce into the *Levant*. The *Jews* alſo have a very great freedome here and are not diſtinguiſhed by any particular Mark as in other places, from other Merchants, but live Honourably in a particular Street of the Town, built by themſelves

selves, yet not sequestrated from the rest of the Town by any Wall or Gate, as they use to be in all other places where I have seen them. The *English* Merchants live very splendidly, and are very hospitable and courteous, especially to their Countrymen, that travell that way, under which name they comprehend all that are Subjects to our King. The Jews Synagogue here is the best in *Italy*; and there are worth the your seeing. They observe our Sunday, so that if You please to stay, You may see their form of Worship. You must take particular notice of the Sea-Port, which is undoubtedly the most secure and finest in all *Italy*, in which You will see the great Dukes Gallies, which he keeps for a Guard to his Country against the *Turks* men of War. It is worth the while to see *Galle* put out to Sea, or as she comes in, for so one may see the Discipline of the Slaves to whom the *Boffon* delivers the word of Command by the noise of a Whistle, the diversity whereof they are so well

acquainted with, as Horſe-men with a Trumpet, or foot with a Drum. If You be diligent You may meet with ſeverall curioſities, ſome naturall, ſome of Art, eſpecially from the *Levant*, and all at reaſonable Rates: and for the more commodious doing of this, it will be fitting to make acquaintance with ſeverall Merchants, eſpecially *Engliſh*, who will either inform You themſelves, where ſuch things are to be found, or elſe adreſs You to ſuch Perſons in the Town, as may beſt hap to do it. It is likeways neceſſary for You to have ſuch acquaintance, and amongſt them ſome one confident for returning You Money from *England*, or at leaſt for returning You, what Money You have not preſent Uſe for, to *Florence*, as alſo for keping correſpondence with; that by this meanes, You may ſend any thing you pleaſe to Your confident at *London*. And becauſe this advice may be uſefull in many other Places; I ſhall be more particular in it here for all. I ſuppoſe then You were to ſend any little Ball for Trunk from *Ligorne* to *London*; Your way

way would be first to pass it at the Custom house, where, I think Books, and curiosities pay nothing, but yet You must have an Order for Shipping of them, then You must agree with some *English* Master of a Ship, bound for *London*, for the portage, and accordingly draw a Bill of Loading---which is of a common Stile bearing, *that such a Ball or Coffer marked,* ------(*and sometimes it says, marked as on the Margen, and then the Mark whether it be Letters or Figures or both, which is put upon the Goods, is likeways placed upon the Margen of the Bill*) *is imbarked This*---- Day *of* ---*and* Year *of God*----*aboard the good Ship called*---, ---*now in the Port of* Ligorn, *and bound for* London, *whereof* Mr ;---- *under God is* Master, *the which Ball is consignable at* London *to* Mr ---- *Merchant* &c. *or his Order, for which he is to Pay*---- English *Mony, he receiving the said Ball well conditioned, without Skaith or Damage,* There must be three Copies of this *Bill*, one You must subscribe, and give to the Master of the Ship, for a war-

afraid to carry his Fraught. The other two he must deliver and give to You, whereof You must send one by Post with a particular Letter of advice, to Your correspondent at *London*, to warrant him to call for the Goods, at the Master of the Ship; and the other You must keep by You of Your own security, in case there should be any miscarriage, either through the Shipper, or Merchants fault, and then Your Goods may be marked. If You were to send from *Florence*, then you must in the same manner pass Your Goods at the Custom-house; if there be any Books among them, You must have a particular Licence as I Noted formerly, and then cause unbale them at the Custom-house, and set your Mark upon them, and find out some Boat going for *Livorn*, (which you will be sure to do) and take a Note under the Boat-Masters hand of the receipt of such Goods so marked, consignable to such a Man Merchant in *Livorn*, for which he is to pay so much Fraught, he receiving the Goods well

well conditioned. This Note you muſt ſend by the Poſt to your Merchant in *Ligorn*, together with Your acquittance at the Cuſtom houſe of *Florence*, which will ſerve to acquit them at *Ligorn*; together alſo with particular advice to diſpatch them by the firſt good occaſion for *London*, and to take Bills of Loading for them, whereof you muſt deſire one Copie to be ſent to your ſelf, which you muſt keep for your Security, as ſaid is; From *Rome* you muſt uſe the ſame conveyance to *Ligorn*: But from *Venice* you muſt addreſs immediately for *London*, and in the ſame manner as from *Ligorn*. If you be to ſend any thing over Land, where you go not along your ſelf, you muſt make two Letters of Voiture (having firſt agreed for the carriage at the Rate of ſo much *per Cent.*) whereof you muſt give one to the carrier, which is a kind of advice to the Perſon you addreſs your Goods to, which is in this form: ſuppoſe from *Turine* to *Lions*, you write thus,

Sir *I have ſent a Bundel marked.... by.....*

Indweller in this Town, and Carrier to Lions, *addreſſed to You, which I deſire you would be pleaſed to receive, and being in good condition, Pay for it at the Rate of*.....per Cent. *and I ſhall hold you account thereof, or otherways place it to the account of*.....*at* Paris, *to whom I deſire you to addreſs the Bundell and ſend it with the firſt good Occaſion, and I ſhall be Accountable to him. The carrier will part from hence, ſuch a Day being the*.....Day *of*.....*and will arrive at* Lions *the*.... Day *thereafter, the Bundell contains no Merchant Goods, being only Books*, &c. *for my own Privat uſe and therefore not Cuſtomable I reſt.*

SIR,

Yours &c.

THe other Letter of Voiture is an Obligation under the carriers hand to You, which you muſt ſend by the Poſt to your correſpondent at *Lions*. The Form of it ought to be as follows.

I *Under Subſcribed Carrier of* Turin, *acknowledge to have received from.....the.....*Day *of.....at* Turin *a Bundell Marked.....Weighing ..... addreſſed to.....Merchant of* Lions *to whom I promiſe to deliver it in good condition at* Lions, *(with the help of God) or to his Order, he paying me at the Rate of .....* per Cent. *therefore. In witneſs whereof I have ſubſcribed their preſents with my hand at* Turin *the...*Day *of.....Anno....*

I Have been the more particular in theſe things, becauſe altho' they may ſeem to be triffles, to thoſe that are converſant in ſuch matters, yet a ſmall miſtake, may be the occaſion of a great Miſcarriage. I ſhall now return to put You in mind of ſome other particulars, and 1. That in this Place, Oiſters are a very great Delicat, there being but one perſon that has Priviledge to ſell them, for which he payes a conſiderable Sum

to the great Duke; I know not well from whence they are brought, but I am ſure it is from a conſiderable Diſtance: They are keept in the Town-Ditch, on the Eaſt ſide of the Town, which is full of ſalt water, becauſe it hath communion with the Sea; the keeper hath a little Houſe hard by, and according to the number Bargained for, takes them alive & very fat out of the Ditch, & ſells them at the Rate of a Piſtole the Hundred. They are many times put into the *Ditch* little, and keept untill they be big enough, they taſte very well, and are by far the beſt in *Italy*. 2. To the Eaſt-ward of the Town, about a Mile or little more, there is an Hill called *Monte Nero*, upon which there is good harbarizing. You will do well to take a Horſe and a Guide with you to the Place. From *Ligorn* you have 15 Miles of Smooth and Plain way to

Piſa. It is an Ancient City, ſometimes a common-wealth by it ſelf, and then both Rich and populous: But ſince it was Reduced under the command of the

the great Duke of *Tuſcany*, it is neither of the two; the far greater part of the Inhabitants, after the Town was Reduced, chuſing rather to abandon their Native Country, than their Liberty, or at leaſt preferring a voluntar Subjection abroad, to a neceſſitated Slavery at home. The City is large and Beautifull, divided, as it were in two by the River *Arno*, and again conjoyned by a beautifull Bridge of white Marble. The Air of this Place, in Winter, is judged to be more Temperate than that at *Florence*, & therefore the great Duke uſes to paſs the Winter here. There are many things conſiderable in this Town; as, 1*ſt*. The great Church, which is a Stately Fabrick, and well adorned within, as alſo the *Batiſtarie* whereof the Doores, as alſo of the great Church, are all covered with Maſſive Braſs, caſt into delicat Figures. 2*ly*. The crooked Steeple, which leanes to one ſide very far from the perpendicular; ſome people alledge it was purpoſely ſo built, but I am more apt to beleeve that the ground hath miſs-given on the one ſide

by

by little and little, or rather insensibly, which may be some part of the Reason, why it hath hung together so long without falling, to which the excellencie of the Cement and Workman-ship hath contributed very much; my opinion, to one that narrowly observes, will not appear to be unreasonable, for the outside is of so many Rows of small Pillars going round about, and the lower-most Row, on that side that it leanes to, is more than half hid in the ground, where as those of the other are wholy to be seen; which I suppose could not have happened otherways, than as I have said. 3*ly*. The Buriall Place, which is the most stately I ever saw, being a long quadrangle, well walled and galleried about, in the midle whereof are very many Monuments of great antiquity, of many of the ancient noble Families of *Pisa*. They are most of them of white Marble in shape like a Coffine, wherein the Body of the Dead persons was laid: Some of them are carved in one Fashion and some of them in another, and some

ſome of them into excellent Figures. 4*ly* The Dukes Palace. 5*ly*. The Phyſical Garden, together with the Rarities that are keept in a Gallery belonging to the Garden, where you will ſee a very great Collection of Natural Curioſities. The Garden uſes to have very rare exotick Plants; but in regard you can have no acceſs to it, except by the recommendation of the Phyſitian, that is Profeſſor of *Botany* for the time, therefore I think it will be worth your while to make your addreſs to him, for a Libertie, firſt, to ſee the Garden and Gallery; ſecondly, to get from the Gardener or himſelf, the Seeds, of ſuch as you have a mind to, and a Peece of the Plant for drying, if you think fitting; you muſt not be negligent here, for this is one of the beſt Gardens in *Italy*, & in my opinion preferable to that of *Padua*, eſpecially for exotick Plants. The Univerſity, for the whole Eſtate of *Tuſcany*, is keep'd here, and if you pleaſe you may ſee the Schooles for all Profeſſions, and particularly that for the Lawes, where

the

the moſt renowned *Bartholus* did teach. Amongſt the Bookſellers you may find ſomething to accommodat you, becauſe it is an Univerſity Town, and I ſhall tell you here, becauſe I do not remember to have it done as yet, that, generally ſpeaking, all ſort of Books in *Italy*, are cheaper than in any other place where I have been. I pray You remember to get a Couple of the Catalogues of the Garden there, of the laſt Edition.

From *Piſa*, You have but a ſmall half days Journey, of very pleaſant Way, to *Lucca*, which is a Delicat little Town, a Republick by it ſelf, and having but a very ſmall Territory belonging to it; it is well and regularly fortified with a dry *D*itch, which is keept very cleane and in good Order, and allways Green: the Republick is governed by a Prince or Chief Magiſtrat, whom they chooſe of their own Town, and change him every two Month: So ſoon as any one is choſen, he muſt leave his own Houſe and Friends, and retire himſelf to the

Pu-

Publick Palace, where he is assisted by some other of the Nobles, & cannot come out untill his Government be finished.

The Humour of the people is Chearfull and very Civil, and contrary to the Custome of all *Italy*, Men and Women converse freely amongst themselves or with Strangers. They use Balls & Dancing, much after the *French* Fashion; The Religious people use to distill Spirits and Essences, whereof you may provide what Quantitie you please, both good, and good cheap, I wish you might help a Friend to some of Orange-Flowers and Myrtles; The religious Women likeways use to make very pretie Things, and particularly I remember they use to sell Stomagers of quilted Silk, which most people use to wear in the Winter-time, of one Fashion or another.

From *Luca*, if you please, you may go to *Pistoia*, and so to *Florence*, or otherways returne to *Pisa*, and from thence, either by Coach or Horse, to *Florence*. If the Weather be not too hot, it

is better to go on Horse-back, in regard of the prospect of the Countrie, which cannot be had in a Coach. *Florence* is a new Town, but one of the most beautifull in all *Italy*, and therefore called *Fiorenza la Bella*; it is situated upon the River *Arno*, which divides it in two several places, over which stands four fair Bridges. The City is Counted at least six miles in Compass; The Beautie of it consists in the Stateliness of the Buildings, the great number of Palaces, the greatness and cleanness of the Streets, occasioned by the largeness and smoothness of the Stones, with which it is paved; the many large Places, Fountains, Statues, Churches, Towers, Convents & Gardens; Of all which it hath very many of the best in *Italy*. There is scarce any thing in this City, which is not very well worthie to be taken notice of, but particularly.

The Dukes two Palaces, the Old and the New; In the new the great Duke himself keeps his Court. It is a most magnificent Structure, of the *Tuscan* Order of Architecture, but not finished

yet; The Garden belonging thereto is very well furnished, with Rare Plants and Flowers, of which the Catalogue is Printed, of which I desire You to bring along a Couple of Copies. It will not be amisse to make Acquaintance with the Gardener; for, so you will get what Seeds you please. The old Palace stands in the great Place of the City, in the midle of which Place there is a Stately Colossus of Brass, of *Cosmus* great Duke of *Florence* a Horse back, by the Model whereof that of *Henry* the great upon the new Bridge of *Paris* was made. Near to the Entrie in o the Palace there are severall other Noble Statues of Marble: within the Palace it self is that so much famed, over the World, Gallerie, which is compoted of many Roomes, containing great Varietie of the choisest Curiosities; as Statues, Busta's, Basse relieues, Paintings, Drawings, Prints, Cabinets, Jewels, Cameo's, Intaillia's, with all sorts of *Anticailles*, with an infinite number of Master-peeces of latter times. Amongst other things, there

is a Chamber or two full of all sorts of Armes, amongst which those of *Charles* the Great and *Roland*, with severall Swords of *Henry* the great, also a great Number of Cymiters, some whereof have their Scabbards set with Rubies, Emeralds, and other precious Stones. There is an ancient Buckler with a Meduſa's Head, Painted by *Michael Angelo bonarota*. I remember to have obſerved some ancient Caſaques, whoſe weight I am confident no Head could ſuſtain, unleſs ſo adjuſted to the reſt of the Armour, and that to the Sadle, that the Horſe muſt have carried all. You muſt endeavour to get a Writen Laventure of the ſeverall Curioſities in the Gallerie, for without that it is not poſſible to remember every particulars. Within this Palace, the great Duke uſes to keep the moſt excellent Artiſans he can meet with of all Trades, to whom he gives conſiderable Salaries and Priviledges, whom you will do well to ſee, but eſpecially the Stone-Cutters, of whoſe Art I intreat you to take particular notice, and what

In-

Instruments they use, and learne at least as much of it as may serve to polish Stones. Amongst other Curiosities of this Trade, You may see a New way of Mosaick Work, wherein the figure is compleated most delicatly, both as to the parts and Colours thereof, by the Natural Colours of the severall peeces of Stones assembled together; and which is strange, all the lights and shadows requisite in Painting is herein observed; So that they can imitate Nature almost as fully this way as in Painting it self. This way differs from the old Mosaick, in that the particular Peeces that compose it, are of different Figures according as the colours require, for example, a Cherrie because it is all of one Colour, therefore it may be represented by a Red stone of a round Figure in one Peece, but the Stalk of it must be of an other different figure: But in the old way, all the peeces were Quadrangular, whatsoever it might be the colour or things to be represented, and of this kind of Mosaick you will see a most excellent

Peece

Peece in St. *Peters* Church at *Rome*, representing St. *Michael* the Arch-Angel treading upon the *Devil*. In this Palace likeways, the great Duke keeps a Chymical Laboratorie, called *la Funderia*, wherein are made very many notable preparations with great Faithfullness, especially Spirits and Essences, which may be bought here at reasonable Rates, and without fear of being cheated, as to the goodnes of the things. *Sly*. Severall Churches and Convents, particularly the *Dome*, the out-side whereof is the most beautifull in *Europe*, being all crusted with Black, White and Red Marble, fitly placed together in regular figures. The Church within is Paved with black and white Marble, and Richly adorned with Chapels and Altars; The Cupola is very Large and Fine, insomuch that the Golden Ball upon the Top of it, which is able to contain a great many Persons, does not appear from the Ground to be bigger than a good Foot-Bal; Near to the *Dome* stands *Jota's Tower*, one of the most

ad-

admirable Pieces of Architecture in the World: being a square Steeple, without any Spire on the Top of it, all crusted with black, white and red Marble, in most regular figures from the top to the bottom; near to it stands the round Chapel of St. *John* delicately paved with Marble, and adorned with Statues, with a Rich Vase adorned with precious Stones, wherein the Children are Baptised. The Doors of the Chapel are of Brass, all in Figures of Personage in Base-relieve of most admirable Workmanship; in this Chapel is the Sepulchre of *Jota*, that renown'd Painter and Architect, upon whom there are some excellent Latin verses there ingraven, which I have lost, but commend to you to take a Copie thereof. In the Church of St. *Spirito*, there is an Altar that cost above a Hundred Thousand Crowns, which were left by a *Florentin* Gentleman for that effect. In the Church *de Santa Croce*, (I have forgot whether it belongs to the Cordeliers, or Jacobins;) *Michael Angelo bona rota* is interred

terred, and it is said at his own desire, that he might lye within the View of *York*'s Towre, which he did so much admire in his lifetime; Upon his Tome there are three most delicate Statues, the one represents Painting, the second, Sculpture; the third Architecture: in which three Arts, he was so great a Master. St. *Laurence* Church was magnificently built by *Cosmo de Medicis*, whose Sepulchre is to be seen there. There is that famous Chapel, which the Dukes continually Labour to Finish. It is the most Glorious thing extant in the World, there being already bestowed upon the Workmanship thereof above eight Millions of Gold, and I believe a considerable deal more will not perfect it. It is not very large, but built round; it is all Mosaik, both the Floore, roofe and sides; and the least considerable Stones that compose it, are Jasper, Porphir, Alabaster, Lapis Lazuli &c. there are severall nests in the Wall about, where the statues of the Dukes are to stand as they lived and succeeded to one another. The

great

Great Altar is not yet ſet up, becauſe of peoplesbeing ſtill at work in the Chapel, nor is it yet altogether finiſhed, but yet there is ſo much done, that to look upon it,one ſhould hardly think there were any thing wanting. It is keept in the Dukes Wardrobe in the Old Palace, of which I forgot to ſpeake formerly, and therefore tell You now that it is one part of the old Palace which You muſt not faile to ſee, there being in it a vaſt Treaſure of Silver and Gold Plate, with many other Precious things. The Altar is keept in a little Room by it ſelf, I ſhall not under-take to deſcrive it particularly,but only deſire You to conſider well every part of it, the Richneſs of the Materials and excellencie of the Workemanſhip, the *Moſaicks*, and the *Chriſtall* Pillars, and I believe You will eaſily excuſe my holding by the general, and omitting to ſpeak of particulars: I do truely think that the beauties and excellencies of this Chapel and Altar, are ſo great and ſo many, that they Deſerve a Particular Book to make them known to the world,

and it may be there is ſome ſuch work intended, or alreadie extant, which if it be I am confident You will take care to have it.

I muſt give You notice in this Place, that You will doe well to Treat with ſome of thoſe men that Work about the Chapel, or elſe with ſome of thoſe ſtone-cutters in the Gallery for ſome ſmall Peeces of all the ſpecies of ſtones; let them be of ſuch a Bigneſs as may eaſily ſerve to know them by. I make no doubt but You may get them at a Reaſonable Rate. But I muſt earneſtly intreat You to mind thoſe two Species of ſtones which are found in Quarries not farr from *Florence*, whereof the one Naturally repreſents Townes and Landſcapes, the other is ſome what Whiter, and has Trees and Forreſts Repreſented on it, by little Black Draughts; I remember to have ſhown you a ſmall Peice of each ſort, but now I would have, two or three larger Peeces of both the ſorts, of about a ſpan-Length, and of the beſt Marked, for I intend to put them in frames, as a Cheif ornament of my

Tra-

Tradeſcants. I ſhall hold You compt for the price. 3. The Place where the wild Beaſts are keept. It is a long ſquare Peece of ground Walled about, and galleried on the Top for Spectators; under the galleries are litle cells that open to the Place, in each of which there is keept a ſeverall Wild Beaſt, ſuch as *Lyons*, *Tygers*, *Leopards*, *Woolfs*, *Beares*, &c. Theſe have their keeper that waits upon them, and Feeds them, and when the great Duke commands, they are brought out, one or more, as he Pleaſes, and bated with Dogs, or otherwiſe ſet to fight with one another, Upon ſuch occaſions ſtrangers are Permitted to ſee. 4. The Book-ſellers; of which there are prettie ſtore here and thoſe well furniſhed too. You cannot miſs of a *Caſalpinus de Plantis* or two, for it was Printed in this Place. If You can get his appendix *ad libros de Plantis*, You will oblidge me to bring it with You; it was Printed by it ſelf at *Rome*. You may poſſibly meet with other good Books, for it is ordinar when Learned men die, for Book-Sellers to buy

their Books. I must likeways put You in mind to buy a Printed Paper for me, that was Publisshed at *Florence*, called *Testis examinatus*; it containes two or three figures of the *Testicles* with a short Description thereof, in one single leaf.

There is one Dr. *Kirton* Dr. of *Physick*, He is a very civill and obligeing Gentleman; If he be yet alive he will be Your Interpreter: and if You need not that, he will help You to expede the rest of Your affairs; in short, both his counsell and his company are to be esteemed; He is an *English* Man born, low in stature and prettie ancient.

You must not faill in this Place to take notice, of the variety of Fruits, & Wines; as the Red *Florence* Wine, which is counted the best for ordinar Drinking, being stomachical and without Sweetnes. The White *Florence* Wine, which is Sweet; *Verdea*, which is delicious small Sweet white Wine; *Monte Pulciano*, White and Red, both very good Wines, so called from the Place they grow upon, and many more such.

If

If You happen to be here in the Summer time, eſpecially when the Grapes are Ripe, You will find in the Markets great Varietie of Fowles and ſmall Birds, whereof I intreat You to take notice, but eſpecially of thoſe kinds, that are not common with us, and try to get their Skins, which may be eaſily done, when the bird hath not been long Dead; the rump muſt be left at it for preſerving of the Taile; The Head, Wings and Feet muſt be likewiſe left, and only the body taken out, & ſo the Skin filled with Flax or Cotton. This I intreat You to remember to doe whereſoever You ſhall happen to be in the Summer time, and if any ſuch occaſion Preſent it ſelf to You in Winter, not to ommit it.

From *Florence* to *Rome* You have 140. Miles; there are ſeverall wayes of Travelling, *viz.* by Coach, by *Procaccio* or Meſſenger with whom you agree for ſo much; as is uſuall in *France*: and by the *Viturin*, that is, by hyring of Horſe at a certain Rate, & Paying for Your own entertainment at every part as you paſs.

If

If you be acquainted with the cuſtomes of the Countrey, and have Language enough to make Your ſelf underſtood, this laſt way is the beſt, becauſe you will be ſure to fare better, and coſt you no more, than you would otherwiſe Pay to the Meſſenger, who will be ſure to provide the worſt chear for you, that he may make the better for himſelf: in ſhort, it is beſt to be Maſter of your own Purſe, and not live at the diſcretion of Your Conductor. I have forgot hitherto to tell you that there is ſome Incommoditie for Travellers upon the Road, as to their Bedding, their Cloaths eſpiecially, the Sheets being for the moſt part very naſty, and it is but now and then that either money or fair words can procure a Pair of clean Sheets. The beſt remedy I know is not to put off ones Cloaths, and to wrap ones ſelf, eſpecialy the Head, in their Cloak, that the face and Hands may not touch any unclean thing; in ſhort a litle Patience will do it, and you will be ſure to be better accomodated in good Towns.

The

The places You are to pass by, are Cheifly these as follows.

FLORENCE.

	Miles
S. Casciano	9
Le Tavernelle	8
Pogibonzo	5
Staggia	4
Siena	9
Montarone	5
Lucignano	3
Ronconvento	5
Tornieri	5
S. Quirie	4
La Scala	4
Ricorso	4
La Paglia	5
Ponte Centino	9
Acquapendente	2
S. Lorenzo	3
Bolsena	4
Montefiascone	6
Viterbo	8
Ronciglione	10
Monterosi	8
Roma	20

There

There are not many considerable things to be seen upon this Road; *Siena* was a republick by itself, but was reduced by the Emperour *Charles* the 5*th*. and by his Son *Philip* Gifted to the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, under whose Power it still Remains. The Town is of a good bigness, and commended for it's Situation, and the purity of the *Italian* Tongue. The *Dome* or great Church is a statly Fabrick; it is Paved with Marble, but especialy the Quire, upon which is most Curiously Graven the History of *Abraham* Sacrificeing his Son, and History of the *Maccabees*, and for the better Preservation of them they are covered with Matts. There is likewise an entrie from the Church to the Bibliotheck of *Æneas Sylvius*, who was born in this Town. He was once Legat from the *Pope* into *Scotland*, and afterwards Created *Pope* himself, and took the name of *Pius Secundus*. He was a Man of great Learning. The late *Pope Alexander* VII. was Native of this Place, of the Family of *Chigi*; his Statue is to be seen in the great Church. The greatest Part of the Church

and the Towre belonging to it are of Black and White Marble without. In the Church of St. *Dominic*, amongſt other Relicts, is preſerved the Head of St. *Catharine* of *Sicna*. The Tovvne is well watered with many fine Fountains. The great place is made with a kind of Deſcent Theatre ways, ſo that from the middle of the Place You may ſee all that walk in it. *Monteſiaſcone* is famous for a moſt Delicious Kind of *Muſcatello* Wine, which You muſt be ſure to Taſt. The Meſſenger uſes to Dine without the Town, but you will be ſure to fare better and get better Wine within; There goes a ſtorie that a *German* killed himſelf in this Place with Drinking exceſſivly of this *Muſcat*. As you goe from thence to *Viterbo* you will find a kind of *Aſpalathus*, which I take to be *Acacia altera Angularæ*. It growes as high as our Broom, and is plentifull enough, ſo that you will eaſily diſcover it.

From *Viterbo*, all that diſtance to *Rome* is called the *Campania* of *Rome*, in which it is thought moſt dangerous to ſleep in

the Summer time, therefore if you fortune to travel it in Summer, whither to *Rome* or from it (the ſame is under ſtood of 40. Miles diſtance round about *Rome*) you muſt be ſure not to ſleep in the *Campania*, which you may eaſily avoid by Travelling in the night. when you arrive at *Rome* you muſt give up your name at the Port; your Countrey, the Place from which you came laſt, and the houſe you goe to Lodge at: and from thence you muſt go *a la dogano*, or to the Cuſtom Houſe, where your Cloakbag muſt be Searched, and from thence to your lodging place, according to the Billet given you at the Port, without which no Houſe keeper dare receave a ſtranger; But they are things of Courſe and effectuat without any trouble. You will doe well to Lodge in a Penſion for the firſt week, untill you have made ſome acquaintance, by means whereof you may be fullie informed where to light upon a convenient *Camera locanda*: There was two *French* Penſions, and one *Engliſh* in my time. The firſt of the *French* was *Al monte d'oro*. The ſecond was *nella ſtrada del Popul*

The

The English pension was in the same *strada del Populo, alla villa di Londra*: we had severall Countrey men living in the Town in my time, as particularly *Signior Roberto Pendrick*, a worthie old Gentleman, and most obligeing to his Countrey men, he was my particular good friend; and I make no doubt but you will find him so, for I hear he is still alive, and I wish he may be long so. He lives in a House of his own upon the *Trinita di monte*. There is an other called *Signior don Gulielmo Lesly*, He is Chaplain to Cardinal *Carlo Barberino* and lives *nella Cancellaria*. I dare be confident to give you this man for one of the most faithfull Friends in the World, and one in whose goodness, prudence, Kindness, and good Conduct you may trust ten Thousand Lives: to be short you will find I am not mistaken, when I call him *deliciæ humani generis*, for in all my lifetime I never knew another like him, make it their whole work and study to find opportunities to oblige every Countrey-man according to his condition: The poor of

them, with Food and Rayment and whatſoever elſe they may ſtand in need of, and all other men with continual offices of civility. By his means you will get to ſee many of theſe things I ſhall recommend to you hereafter. If I Know of your going to *Italy* in time, I ſhall have a Letter there before you. Your beſt convenience for Lodging and Diet will be *a Camera Locanda*. You may take it in that place of the town that ſuits beſt with your occaſions, you will pay for it by the month, leſs or more according to the goodneſs of the Chamber and furniture thereof. As for your diet it will be dreſt in the Houſe, and you muſt tell at night what you Intend to eat next day, that they may provide it for you: As for the prices you cannot be eaſily Cheated, becauſe as to that, moſt things are Regulated, And in the quantitie it is not poſſible you ſhould be overreached becauſe all things are ſold by weight. There are ſeverall Kinds of Bread uſed in this City, but that which is called *Papaline* is undoubtedly the beſt. There are likewiſe many ſorts of Wines,

ſome

ſome of them *Galliardi* or ſtrong, as *Greco*, *Muſcatello di Saragoſa*, *Lagrima* &c. others are *Legieri*, or ſmall, and they are many; the beſt for common uſe is *Albano*, which You may drink pure: and it is remarkable that there are but few places in *Italy* where Water may be Drunk ſafely, and becauſe one may be miſtaken in the choiſe, the beſt remedy is to Drink none at all. There are great variety of fruits according to the Seaſons of the year, I ſhal only deſire you to be cautious, and not to eat too much or too often of any, but eſpecialy, of *Melons*, *Cucumbers*, and the *Malanzane*, or *mala inſana*, which are a Kind of *Solanum Pomiferum*. There are good ſtore and Many Kinds of Fiſhes, eſpecialy Sea Fiſh, whereof the beſt are, *Sols*, *il Piſce Capone* &c. The *Tunino* is a great Fiſh as big as our *Salmond*, and Red like it, but harder and dryer a great deale, the bellie of it is verie fatt and they uſe to Salt and ſell it in the Taverns, being ſliced in ſmall peeces upon a Trencher; Freſh *Sturgeon* is very common; *Lobſters* are much harder and worſe to diſgeſt than

than ours: as for fleſhes, *Bufalo* is only eaten by the Poorer ſort of people; Beif which they call *Vacina* is good; *Vitella campo nocia*, or Hudron is good, but above all the *Vitella mongana* or ſucking Veal. Lamb is worth nothing, nor Mutton either, which they call *Caſtrato*, and ſerves only to make Broath for Sick People; Kids are good. In the Winter-time there is is abundance of *Sangliers* or wild Boars, as alſo *Porcepics*. The Snow in that ſeaſon, driving them from the Hills to the Valleys, where they are Killed by the Hunters. There is likeways great Variety of Fowl. There is none ſo common as Quailes, at two ſeaſons of the year, that is, the Spring when they come into *Italy*, and the latter end of *Autumn*, at which time they are much fatter and better when they go from it. It is ſaid that they draw together to the Coaſt ſide, and there wait for the reſt of their number a whole Moneth, and then at laſt, their *Çaravan* being complete, they flee away nearer the Sunn in a great cloud. The *Pigione Sotto banca* are the biggeſt and

fatteſt, and beſt for eating in the world: they are good in all ſeaſons of the year. About the time of Vintage there are great Variety of ſmall Birds, all very fatt & good, and at eaſie Rates, amongſt which the *Ortolani*, and *Beccaſiche* are moſt eſteemed.

As for the things to be ſeen here, they are ſo many, and ſo conſiderable, that it would require a large Volume to deſcribe them, and there are abundance of ſuch Books extant, to which I referr you, and eſpecially to one in 8o. called *L'Antichita di Roma di Andrea Fulvio*: but you muſt not fail to get an *Antiquario*, who for a certain Summ of two or three Crowns will ſhow you all the particular Antiquities and conſiderable places of the Town, and as for the fuller information of them your Book will ſerve you: I ſhall only hint at ſomethings worthie to be taken notice of; 1. The Court; that is, the Pope, Cardinals, Prelates, Monſigniorie &c. There are ſome great Holy days, when the Pope Celebrats Maſs in perſon; it will be fit to

wait

wait upon ſome of theſe occaſions, for then you will ſee the Grandeur of the Court and the forme of a Cavalcata, together with the Popes ordinary Guards. 2. The Churches. 3. The Palaces; eſpecially thoſe of the *Vatican*, together with the Bibliotheck and Gardens of *Belvidere*, in which amongſt other things take particular notice of the ſtatue of *Lycaon* with the Serpents wreathed about him; There is an other Garden alſo belonging to the *Vatican*, in which there are many exotick Plants, it was planted by the Popes order, by *Tobias Aldinus* and is Keept ſtill in reaſonable good order; amongſt other things you will find the *Cameripſes*, or *Cameda&dylus*, of the bigneſs of a Low Tree and carrying Fruit; there is likewiſe a *Grotta* or water work, and very fine Fountains of water, about which grows plentifully the *Capillus veneris Major* or *Ramoſus*. and *Arum Ægyptium Mathioli, ſive Colocasia*, which is a plant carying no ſtalk, flowr nor fruit in *Italy* (I know not what it does in its native Soyle) but only broad Leaves very large and round. This

The Palace of *Farneſe*; and in it that Gallery whereof the Painting in *Freſco* by *Anibal Caraccio* is ſo famous, and the *Tauro* which is kept in a little Houſe a part in the back court of the Palace. It is the nobleſt piece of Art extant in *Rome* altho it be very antient, as being one of thoſe named by *Pliny*, to have been in his time in *Foro Trajani*; yet it is not only intire, but as beautifull as if it had never been moved out of the place it ſtands in now.

The Palace of *Principe Pamphilio*; it ſtands in the *Piazza Navona*, where you may take notice of that Glorious Fountain made by Cavelier *Bernini*, whereupon the top of a little artificial Rock, are placed, four great delicate Marble Statues, repreſenting the foure great Rivers of the World, and each of them pouring out of a Vale placed under one Arme, a great quantitie of Water, and in the middle of the four there ſtands one of theſe *Gulias* graven with *Ægyptian Hieroglyphicks*, brought from *Ægypt* by the Antient *Romans*. They uſe to

ſtop the way-goe of the Water, ſometimes in the Summer, and lett the Place overflow with Water, and then People come toward the evening, in their Coaches, and drive ſoftly up and down the water to take the *freſco*, which is one of the greateſt *Guſto*'s in *Rome*.

Palazzo Borgheſe, Standing near to the *Ripetta*. *Palazza Paliſtrino*; and in it the library, where you may ſee two copies of the *Hortus Eyſtetenſis*, one illuminated and the other not; Mr. *Leſly* will command you a ſight of that when you pleaſe, for it belongs to *Cardinall Franciſco Barberino*.

The Popes Palace of *Monte Cavallo*, and the Gardens thereof. 4. The *Villa's*: as firſt that of *Borgheſe*, which is without the walls: there is a particular Book to be ſold by the Houſe keeper, that ſufficiently deſerives it and all the beauties of it, to which I Refer you. 2*ly*. the *villa* or *Palazzo medici*, belonging to the great Duke of *Tuſcany*. It ſtands upon the *monte Trinita*, the Hall is adorned with a great many Pillars ſtanding

ing about the Walls, of moſt delicat Marbles, and the Originalls of a great many *Illuſtres* and *virtuoſi*. In one of the Chambers there is a moſt beautifull ſtatue of *Venus*, of *Grecian* Antiquitie. In the Garden there is a Noble ſtatue of *Cleopatra*, the Ruins whereof were repared by *Michaell Angelo bona rota*, and many other ſtatues *Baſe Releiv's* and *Vaſes*, which for Brevities ſake I muſt omit, and refer you to the particular Books that treat of thoſe things, But moſt of all to your own diligence in viewing them and keeping a punctuall Regiſter of all that you ſee, and ſo I ſhall only name ſome of the *Villa's* that remain, and are moſt conſiderable. As the *Villa Montalto*; The *Villa Ludoviſi*, where amongſt other Admirable things the ſtatue of the dying *Gladiator* is excellent. The *Villa Farneſi*; The *Villa Pamphilio*, which is a pretie way without the walls, and the reſt which I leave to your ſight.

5*ly*. The Caſtle of *St. Angelo*, which formerly was the Burial Place of *Hadrian*

the Emperor. 6. The Hoſpitalls; Particularly that of St. *Spirito*, which is a moſt magnificent Structure, and well appointed in all things. They will ſhow you amongſt other remarkable things, the Place where the Children of ſuch a Bigneſs are permitted to be put in, without any further inquirie made after them, or who brought them. By this means the Life of many a Child hath ben ſaved, which otherways would have been taken away to prevent the diſgrace of the Parents. They are no ſooner put in, but Nurſes are got for them: If they be Boyes, when they come to a convenient Age they are put to Trades, according to their ſeveral Inclinations and Capacities. But if they be Girles, then when they come to the Years of diſcretion, if they incline not to a Religious Life, every one of them is provided with ſo much Portion to Marry her with, out of the common revenue of the Houſe; And then upon a certain Day appointed for that purpoſe; all *Zitelle* or maids come in Proceſſion, one after another,

ther, with their Faces Vail'd, and the Men that come there upon ſuch Days, of purpoſe to chooſe a Wife, (for all of them have a like Portions) pitch upon ſuch as pleaſe them beſt, and preſent them a Noſegay, after which, ſhe is ſequeſtred from the reſt, & the Marriage Solemniz'd, after the Man has given Information of himſelf and ſufficient Caution that he ſhall provide a Lively-hood for her. There is a very fine little Garden that belongs to the Hoſpital lying juſt upon the *Tyber*. It uſes to be well furniſhed with Plants, and I have ſeen the *Dictamnus Creticus* in flowre there. 7*ly*. The Convents; as particularly the *French Minims* upon the *Monte Trinita*. In the upper Gallerie of their Cloyſter there is a Dyall, where the Sun beams, entering by a ſmall round hole, Point the Hours. It was made by *Marſennus* that famous Mathematician, a Father of their Countrie and Order. They have likeways, in a particular part of their Garden ſome rare Plants, as *Malus punica flore ampliſſimo pleno & Variegato*.

The

The *Minerva*; which was anciently the Temple of *Minerva*, and now is the Chief Convent of the *Dominicans* in *Rome*. In my time there was a *French* Father there called *Padre Barilieri* Secretarie to the General for his Nation; He was a great Virtuoso, and exceedingly well verſed in the whole Hiſtorie of Nature; He had a very Curious Collection of many Naturall Things, and was about to have Publiſhed a Large Book in *Folio*, wherein he had deſigned a Natural Hiſtory, with a great many cutts, which he ſhowed me. If the Book be Publiſhed, I ſhould be very glad to ſee it; if he be alive, it will be worth your while to procure his acquaintance. He hath alſo a Garden well ſtored with Plants at *St. Xiſto*.

The *Roman* Colledge; where there is a famous ſhop and Laboratorie for *Pharmacie*, as alſo a Garden.

8*ly*. The Capitol; the middle of the Place before it, is the Statue of the Emperour *Marcus Aurelius*, a Horſe-back in Braſs; It was brought thither from the

place

Place before St. *John de Lateran*, and is thought one of the beſt Modells in the World. At the Top of the Staires, as you enter into the place are two Horſes, one on every ſide held by a Slave in Marble. They were brought thither from the Ruines of *Pompey*'s Theatre. There is alſo in the ſame Place two Trophies of *Marius*; there is alſo *Columna milliaris*, with a Braſs-ball on the Top of it; there uſed to be ſuch a one at every miles end, upon the common Roads; & from thence came their Faſhion of counting the miles *per Lapides*, as *primo ab urbe Lapide* was a mile from the Town &c. The Capitol, as it now is, conſiſts of three Palaces all of Excellent *Architecture*, and beautified, both within and without with Painting, Statues, and other Monuments of antiquitie; the particular Relation whereof I referr to the Books that are written thereof, and particularly to one called *Roma antica & Moderna*, & to the particular demonſtration of the *Antiquario*, for I find it will be utterly impoſſible to diſcourſe of every par-

particular, unleſs I ſhould reſolve to compile a Volumn.

The reſt of the Monuments, and reſts or rather ruins of Antiquitie, I ſhall paſs over, and only name a few of them; as for example, firſt, the Walls of the City, which were built by *Belliſarius* Captain of the Guards to *Juſtinian* the Emperour. The breaches have been repaired by ſeverall *Popes*. The Ports for the moſt part are the ſame they were anciently, only the *Porta del popolo* was made a great deal more ſtately, at the firſt Entrie of *Chriſtina* Queen of *Sweden* into *Rome*. There is a long courten of the Wall betwixt *Porta del populo* and *Villa Borgheſe*, under which it ſeems the Ground has miſgiven, ſo that the Wall bendeth, & is therefore called *Muro torto*. Near to this place alſo, is the Burial Place *delle Cortegiane*, there being no Chriſtian Burial or Holy Ground allowed to ſuch perſones. There is good Herbarizing about the walls, eſpecially on the out-ſide, and particularly you will find a Plant there which is not common elſe where, at

leaſt

least that I have observed, viz. *Satureia Spicata sive Thymbra S. Juliani. sive Satureia vera Lobelii.* Upon the Wall of the City, close by the Port of St. *Paulo* in *via Ostiensi*, there is yet extant a Pyramid built of Marble, which was the Burial Place of *C. Cestius Septemvir Epulonum.* Secondly. The old Temples, whereof there are so many that it would be tedious to describe them all, I shall only name some, *viz.* The *Pantheon* now called *Madonna della rotunda*; it was built by *Marcus Agrippa*, Son-in law to *Augustus Cæsar*, in Honour of all the Gods. It had the Fortune to escape almost totaly, the ruine, (and fury, which the Goths & Vandals brought upon the *Roman Empire* and magnificence thereof. I admire the Roofe of it, being so large and so flat without any Pillar, to support it, and altho' it be a Vault, it hath no nevil-stone to bind it in the middle, but in place thereof a round hole so wide that it lights the whole Roome abundantly, nor is there any other Window in the Fabrick. The next thing I admire in it is

he Doore-Cheeks and couple which is all of one Peece of white Marble. The Door opens in two leaves, very wide & very high, they were covered with *Corinthian* Braſs, as was alſo the whole Roofe, until the time of *Urban* VIII. who took it off, and covered it with Lead as it now is, and made thereof the great Altar of St. *Peters*, and ſome peeces of Ordinance, that are keept in the Caſtel St. *Angelo*, as will teſtifie a particular inſcription at the ſide of the pantheon Doore, made by the *Popes* command. Upon this occaſion was that *Paſquinad*; *Quod non fecerunt Barbari, fecere Barberini.* It has a moſt ſtately *Portico* before the Gate, of a great many large tall Pillars of Egyptian black and white ſpeckled Marble; the deſcent into the *Portico* from the Street is of ten or twelve ſteps, but it is ſaid, before the ruine of the City, that there was as great an aſcent to it; whence it may be gathered, what an univerſal & great devaſtation of buildings muſt there have been to fill up ſo great a deepth. And indeed it is obſer-

ved

ved, that when they have any occaſion to dig, it is long before they come, in moſt places, to the *terra Virgine*, that is, which hath not formerly been broke upon: and when they are digging into old ruins, for *Anticails* (as they are continually doing in ſeverall places) they leave off when they come to the *Terra Virgine*. Before the *Portico* there is a large coffine, with it's cover and ſupporters of Porphyre which they commonly call *Agrippa's Tombe*.

Near to the entrie of the Camp of *Vacino*, at the bottom of the back ſtairs that lead to the Capitol, there is a Chapel under ground, which was formerly the Priſon of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, when they ſuffered for the Holy name of *JESUS*. It was then called *Tullianum*, according to that of *Cicero*; *eſt locus in carcere quod Tullianum appellatur*. The Temple of *Saturn* is hard by, which in ancient times was the *Ærarium publicum*, in which the Publick Treaſury was keept.

Thirdly, the *Amphitheatres*; moſt part of which are Ruined, eſpecially that

which was built by *Titus*, now called the *Coliseo*; by the part thereof that is standing you may abundantly Judge of the Magnificence of the whole, when it was extant. There is good Herborizing within it, and there is one *Dominicus Panarolus* that hath Writen *Catalogus Plantarum Amphitheatralium*; with the rest of his works in 4o. *Romæ, apud Franciscum Monetam* 1652. to which I refer You.

Fourthly, the *Aqueducts*; of which the most part are ancient: when they come near to the City, they are convey'd under ground to several Fountains in the City, and some of them so deep, that it is Prodigious by what art they could have Peirc't so deep, as for example, the *Aqua Virgine*, which is the sweetest and best for use in all *Rome*, is conducted so deep thro' the *Monte Trinita*. That in the *French Minims* Garden there is a descent of six or seven score steps to come at it. Amongst all the Fountains in *Rome* the most beautifull are in the *Piazza Navona*, in the *Piazza* St. *Pietro*, the *Tre Fountane*, &c,

5ly The *Thermæ*, or Baths; as the *Thermæ Diocletianæ* built by the Emperour *Diocletian*. It is said that ten thousand Christians were imployed about this work, and all cruely Massacred when they had finished it. It is now a Monastery of *Carthusians*, in whose common Garden I remember to have seen the Myrtus *Buxifolius*. The ruins of *Thermæ Antonini Caracallæ*; they are situated *ad Radicem Collis Aventinæ*. I have seen amongst these Ruins that kynd of Capillary, which is called *Hemionitis*, and no where else that I Remember of.

Sixthly the two Columns of *Antoninus*, and *Trajan* Emperours; The Statue of St. *Peter* stands upon the Top of one, and that of St. *Paul* upon the other: *Trajan* was so well beloved of the People that to make a place, which in honour of him they called *forum Trajani*, in the midle of which this Column stands, they levelled a great Hill, of the precise hight of the Column it self. Both the Columns are of white Marble, and all the out side Historified in bas relieue,

in

in a ſpirall line beginning at the bottom and ending at the top. That of *Trajan* hath the whole ſtorie of the *Dacian* War. There is a great Book in *Folio* of this Column, wherein all the figures are cutt in Braſs, and the Large deſcription thereof added. I have forgot the Authors name, but I believe You will find the Book *Al inſegna de Parigi alla pace* from *Jacomo Roſſi*. where you will likewiſe find all other ſorts of Prints and Tailledonces. The Columne of *Antoninus* is 160 foot High and that of *Trajan* 128. Altho' they apear to be but ſmal yet each of them hath a Stair-Caſe within, that leads to the Top. There are ſome others but leſs Conſiderable, as that which ſtands before St. *Maria Majore*, which was one of the Pillars of the *Templum Pacis*, brought hither by *Paulus* V. who placed a Braſen Statue of the Bleſſed Virgine upon the Top thereof. There is likewiſe not far from the ſame place a little Column with a Crucifix on the Top of it, erected in memorie of the abſolution given to *Henry* the IV. King of *France*; In the

Capitol

Capitoll likewiſe there are two *viz.* the *Columna milliaris*, of which already, and the *Columna Roſtrata*, which you will ſee when you view the fine things within that part of the Capitoll which ſtands next to the River, where the Hill is moſt ſteep and was anciently called *Tarpeia Rupes.*

Seventhly, the Triumphall Arches; as particularly that of *Septimius Severus*; That of *Titus*; and that of *Conſtantine* &c.

Eighthly, the Bridges upon the River.

Ninthly, the *Obeliſks*; moſt part whereof are graven with *Ægyptian Hieroglyphicks.* The beſt of them is erected in the middle of the place before St. *Peters*, upon the back of four Brazen Lyons, and a large Pedeſtal of Marble. The next beſt is at the *Porta dell Populo.*

Tenthly, the *Septem Colles* or *Montes*, upon which *Rome* is ſaid to be built *viz.* *Mons Capitolinus*, *Mons Palatinus*. *Mons Aventinus*, *Mons Celius*, *Mons Eſquilinens.* (where the Houſe of *Virgil* was and the Garden of *Mecœnas*,) *Mons Viminalis*

rinalis and Mons *Quirinalis*, called now *Monte Cavallo* where the Popes Palace is.

Eleventhly, some other Hills: as the *Janicular*, which is a Chain of Hills without the Walls in the *Transtevere*. And the Mons *Testaceus*, which is nothing but a heap of broken earthen Pots and bricks; for in ancient times these were so much in use; and the *Figuli* or Tradesmen that made them, so numerous, that there was a necessity of appointing them a particular place, and that by publick edict, for throwing the Rubbish of their Furnaces and the pot sheards that broke in the *Baking* into, least otherwise if it had been permitted to throw them into the River, it might have occasioned an Inundation of the City. In process of time it grew to the bignes of the third part of a Mile in Compass, and a Hundred & Sixtie foot in hight. This Hill is within the Walls not far from the side of the River, as also Mons *Vaticanus* in *Transtevere*, so called *a Vaticiniis* which used to be made there. The Palace of the *Vatican* stands upon it.

12*ly*.

Twelthly, *Roma ſubterranea*; commonly called the *Catacombs*, whereof *Boſio* hath writen a large Volumn in *Folio*. There are two of them, both without the Walls. One of them is at St. *Sebaſtion's* Church. They are *Caverns* digg'd under ground in the forme of a Town, that is, larger and leſſer ſtreets croſſing one another, in ſome place lower ſo that You muſt be forced to ſtoop, but in others higher than a Mans hight, and all along as you go upon the one Hand and the other, as thick as they can ſtand one by another, are holes or neſts wherein were placed the bodies of the Dead, one by one, upright upon their feet, and ſo the neſts Plaſtered over. The Bodies and reliques of many Saints and Martyrs have been found here, and were known to be ſuch by the Croſs found upon their Sepulchers, with this Inſcription *Pro CHRISTO*. You muſt take good lights and a good guide to conduct You, for ſome have miſtaken their Way and never found an outgate. The Second, I need not deſcribe it.

There are severall things about *Rome* worthie the taking notice of, as 1. *Ponte molo* a Bridge standing upon the *Tevere*; in Latine *Anio*, some two miles from the Town, before it joynes with the *Tyber*. You go to it by the Port *del Popolo*. It is considerable for it's Antiquity. It was at this Bridge that *Constantine* the great vanquished *Maxentius* the Tyrant: There having appeared to him before the Battle, in the Firmament, a red Cross with these words *in hac Signo vinces*. the story is Painted in *fresco* in the Palace of the *Vatican* by a great Master, where You may see it and You will seldome miss Painters in the Roome a Copying of it. 2. The City of *Tivoli*, in Latin *Tibur*; by the way You will pass a little River, The Sulphureous and noysome smell whereof You will perceive at 2 Miles distance; it is of a whitish Colour as if Meall were mingled with it; there is a white flymie Sulphureous substance adhering to the sydes and bottom of it, which is soft whilest it is under Water, but being once dryed becomes very hard,

they

they uſe to make counterfeit comfits, & which they call comfits of *Tivoli* and uſe to Cheat People with them for ſports ſake. The River runs into the *Tiverone* and ſpoils the Water thereof, and in my Opinion, does much harme the Water of the *Tyber* it ſelf, becauſe the *Tiverone* joyns with it before it come at the City of *Rome*. The Town is verie ancient, having ſeveral marks of great Antiquity, as *Sybilla's* Temple, *&c.* cloſe by the Town the River *Teverone* falling from a great hight over a Rock, makes that famous *Caſcata* ſo much talked of. It makes a horrid noiſe and continues frothy and working for a good way below the fall, and hath made a Million of meanders and ſtrange figures in the Rock where it falls. A little below the fall there is a Bridge over it of a conſiderable hight above the Water, where if You ſtand a while you will perceive a dew able to wet you, which ariſes from the fall of the Water after the River is fallen. Several parts of it are conveyed by aqueducts into the Town for ſeverall uſes, as namely

one part for the Brass works, where You may observe, that the Water blowes the fire, not by moving the Bellowes (which is common) but by affording the Wind; an other part of it is carried to the *Villa d' Este* where there is a curious Palace and most curious Gardens with all sorts of Ingenious Water Works and other ornaments, as statues &c, belonging to Gardens. Amongst other things there are several Artificial Birds, that sing their natural Notes by the help of the Water. There is an Organ that plays sweetly, moved only by the Water, which also furnisheth it Wind. The *Girandola* is considerable, where the water rises in a gross Body very High, and the ayr being Artificially mixed therewith, makes a noice that exactly imitats Thunder. *Tivoli* is some eighteen or twentie Miles distant from *Rome* You may easily go from *Rome* and see all things considerable there, & returne the same day to *Rome*, unless You please rather to goe to *Frescati*, which is a most delicious litle Toun about twelve Miles distant from *Rome*, standing upon the side of a Hill, from whence

in

in clear weather You may easily discover *Rome*. The Place is beautifi'd with many delicat *Villa*'s about it, amongst which the most considerable are, first, the *Belvidere* belonging now to the *Principe Pamphilio*, the water works whereof are esteemed the best in *Italy*: There is a Centaur that Winds a Horne by the help of the Water, with that Loudness, that it can be heard at six or seven Miles distance. There is a low Room which they call the *Apollo*, at the end of which *Apollo* sits upon the Top of an artificial *Parnassus*. with the nine Muses about him, he with his Harp, and they with their severall Instruments of Musick, which play by the help of the Water, which is convoyed under ground and is not seen within the Room. About the middle of the Room there is a little hole, out of which the Wind (occasioned by the motion of the Water underneath) comeing furth, hath so much strength as to support a wooden Ball, of the bigness of a Tennes ball, at half a ell's distance and more from the floor, without ever letting it fall

to the ground. 2*ly*. At half a miles distance from *Frescati* are the Ruins of *Cicero*'s *Tusculanum*, and *Lucullo*'s country House; as also a curious *villa* called *monte Dragone*, where the House is well adorned with Paintings, &c. and the Gardens with water works.

3*ly* If You desire not to Returne to *Rome* first, You may goe directly from hence to *Castello gondolfo*, which is about five miles distant from *Frescati*, and fourteen from *Rome*. It is a most delicious Countrey House of the *Popes*, To which he uses to retire some Moneths in the Summer, for the good Air's sake, it hes the Prospect of a most delicat lake, encompased with Hills, that are all shadowed with Trees, where amongst other pleasures you will not want that of Herbarizing.

Being returned to *Rome* you may make another little Journey with your convenience to *Ostia*, which is some twelve miles distant from *Rome* doun the River *Tyber*, it was of old the great Harbour for all the Ships and Gallies that belonged to the City

Citty and Empyre, cutt out as it seems by Art, but now thro' long neglect filled up and useless. Having seen all and dyned, you may returne before night to *Rome*; it will be fit you be at the pains to make another Journey to *Caprarolla*, one of the noblest Palaces in *Italy*, built by the famous Architect *Vignola*, by order of Cardinal *Alexander Farnese*. It belonges to the Duke of *Parma*. It is distant from *Rome* Miles It is in *figure*, *pentagone*, having five very High and equal faces, with a Court perfectly round in the middle, as likewise are the Galleries and Corredor's about it. Moreover there is almost as much lodging below ground as above. The Hangings, Statues, Pictures, as also the Gardens, Fountains, and other embellishments, doe well sute the magnificence of the Palace.

Having seen *Rome* and the Places about it. It will be fit to make the Voyage of *Naples*. The Months of *April* and *October* are most convenient for this Journey, the heat being too great in Summer,

and

and the Snow and Raine troublesome in Winter.

From *Rome* to *Naples*.

Miles.	
Marino,	-12
Velitre,	-08.
Sezza	-15
Biperno,	-04
Terrazina,	-10.
Portella,	-03.
Fondi,	-05.
Itri,	-05.
Mola.	-04.
Tragetto,	-10.

Pass the Rivet *Garrigliano*.

Sessa,	-07.
Carionole,	-04.
Capua,	-12.
Auersa,	-07.
Naples	-08.
	114.

As You go out at the Port St. *Giouanni*, all along the *Campania* on every side of the High-way, You will meet with many Ruins of Ancient Burial-Places for several Miles from the City.

Velitre; is an Ancient City of the *Volsci*, much famed also for the Parents of *Octavius Augustus*, who were Originaly of this Place. Upon the Way from *Veletri* to *Sezza*, upon the Hill-side under *Sarninetta*, there are some Ancient Ruins supposed to be the *Tres Tabernæ*, of which St. *Luke* speaks in the 28. Chapter of *the Acts of the Apostles*.

Sezza, formerly *Setia*; was much commended for its Wine, whence that of *Juvenal*.

——Tunc illa time cum pocula Jume.
Gemmata & lato Setinum ardebit in auro.

Piperno; in Latin *Privernum*; and the Inhabitants *Privernati*; near to this

Place, *Iris Florentina*, grows abundantly.

Terracina; was Anciently called *Anxur*, in the Language of the *Volsci*, of whom this was the *Metropolis*. *Strabo* sayeth that it was called *Trachina*, that is *Aspera* from the Rockiness of the Hill upon which it is Placed; altho' the Town be Ancient, it is not very considerable, it is the last Place of the Ecclesiastick State towards *Naples*; Passengers use to Dine here at a pittiful *Inn* without the Town, where there is no manner of Furniture, but VVood to make Fire: it not being secure for any Body to live in it, because of the Turks that often Land here, and take what they can meet with. VVhen the People that keep the House see any Strangers Arrive, instantly they make Fire and bring Provision from the Town. The Sea comes very near to the Foot of the Hill where the Town stands, and on that side which is towards *Naples*, the Rock is precipitious, and betwixt it and the Sea, leaves but a very narrow and strait Passage, which one Man may

may Guarde againſt a Hundred. *Fondi* is the firſt Town you meet with in the Kingdom of *Naples*; here you muſt give notice to the Officers appointed for that purpoſe of your intended Journey for *Naples*, and cauſe regiſtrat your Name, together with the marks of your Horſe, that he may be the better known when you return, to be the ſame that you brought along with you from *Rome*, or otherways you will not miſs to be challenged upon your return, and ſtopt, untill you can produce a Certificat that he is the very ſame you brought into the Kingdom with you. There being a General Prohibition, the obſervance whereof is Strictly lookt to, againſt carrieing Horſes or Mares out of the Kingdom, into any foreign part, leaſt the breede of them, which is eſteemed amongſt the beſt in *Europe*, ſhould become common to other Nations. Notwithſtanding of this ſeverity, ſometimes with credit, and ſometimes with a little Money, a Man may obtain permiſſion for the

Transporting of one or more, either Horses or Mares.

Mola, is one of the most pleasant places in the World; being close upon the Sea side, and but a little way from *Gaieta*, to which you may go either by Sea or Land. It is likeways hard by the ruins of the Ancient City *Formie*, where *Cicero* had his *Villa Formiana*. The place abounds with many plants, and great Varietie of the choiceſt Fruits; especially the Agrumi, such as Citrons, Oranges, Limons &c, of all sorts.

If ye please to go to *Gaieta*, it is worth the while: It stands at the extremity of of a Promontory or Tongue of Land that runs out into the Sea, from the main-Land about three miles, and by that means becomes peninsule, and formeth on the side towards *Rome*, betwixt it and *Terracina*, that *Sinus Gaitanus*, about twelve miles in length. The Town is pleasantly Situated and strongly. There is a great Rock hard by, which is rent from Top to Bottom, which they say, happened when the Saviour of the

World

World Suffered upon the Croſs. There is excellent Herbarizing all the way betwixt it and *Mola*.

Trajetto is a Caſtle near the place where the Ancient City of *Minturnæ* ſtood, where there is yet to be ſeen an Amphitheatre almoſt intire, and the remains of a great Aqueduct: It was amongſt the Mariſhes near to *Minturnæ*, that *C. Marius* did hide himſelf, when he fled from his Enemies; whence that of *Juvenal*,

Paludes,
Exilium & carcer Minturnarumq;
Et Mendicatus victa Carthagine Panis.

You muſt paſs at this place the River *Garigliano*, called *Liris* Anciently.

Capua, is a new City ſtanding upon the ſide of the River *Vulturnus*, and ſome two miles from it, the Ruins of the Old famous *Capua* which in the Old *Romans* Time, was eſteemed one of the moſt delicious Places in the VVorld. There are yet Veſtiges of the Gates of the City, of a Theatre, of a great many ſumptuous Temples, Ciſternes under gronnd, and a great many other things

things; that evidently ſhow it to have been a magnificent City. The Country from *Vulturnus* to *Naples*, is called the *Campania Felice*, and is indeed the fertileſt ſoyle and bautifulleſt Country that my Eyes ever beheld.

Averſa is a new City, extructed out of the Ruins of *Atella*, It is diſtant 8 Miles from *Naples*, and famed for a kind of Wine called *Asprino*.

That way which leades from *Rome* to *Naples*, was Anciently called *Via Appia*, from *Appius Claudius* the Cenſor, who cauſed Pave this way from *Rome*, juſt to *Capua*. It begins at the Port now called St. *Sebaſtian*, but Anciently *Porta Capena*, from the *Capenati* a people of *Latium*, to which that way did lead. The *Via Appia* is of that breadth that one *Chariot* may eaſily paſs another. The Emperour *Trajan* did renew it, and continue the Pavement even to *Brindici*, drying the mariſhes, plaining the Hills, and filling up the Valleyes. By this way Anciently did paſs the greateſt part of the Triumphs; whence it

was

was called *Regina viarum*: whence that of *Papinius*;

Appia cunctarum fertur Regina viarum.

Altho' this way be Ruined in many places, yet it is wonderfull to see, in how great perfection a great deal of it continues. Without doubt it has been a matter of vast Expense to make a way of that Length, and Breadth so well paved, with Quadrangular Stones, that even to this Day (altho' it be of common & frequent Passage) continueth as intire as if it were newly done. Upon both sides of this way, as far as *Capua*, there are a great many Ancient Sepulchres; many whereof are altogether ruined, and some almost intire, as yet; in one of these Sepulchres, in the Reign of *Alexander* VI. (as *Volateranus* tells) the Body of a Delicat young VVoman, was found altogether intire in a Marble Chist. She was of incomparable beautie having her long Flaxen Hair drawn together upon her Head with a Circle of Gold. The Body did almost swim in a marvellous kind of Liquor and had a burning

burning Lamp at the Feet thereof, which the Air, coming in at the opening of the Sepulchre, did instantly extinguish. The Body (as did appear by the Letters graven upon the place) had lyen there thirteen Hundred Years. Some have been of Opinion that it was the Body of *Tulliola*, the dearly Beloved Daughter of *Cicero*. It was presented in its integrity to the Conservators of *Rome*, and for some Days keept in the Capitol as a singular curiosity; but Pope *Alexander* coming to understand it, caused it to be thrown into the *Tyber*.

I must not omit to tell you, that there is some incommoditie in this Journey both as to Dyeting and Lodging; and sometimes there is perill from the Banditi; But he that will gather Roses, must not be affraid to prick his Fingers: Besides, that danger is but sometimes, and you may probably find the way clear, especially, if the *Vice-Roy* be a stirring Active Man, as it often happens: For then the Banditi will hardly dare to

come so far down from the Hills, as the *Via appia*, or High-way to *Naples*.

Naples w. Anciently called *Parthenope*, from one of the *Sirens*, Buried in this place, (who as the Fables say) Drowned her self for Grief, that She could not Charm *Ulysses* and his Companions. Hence *Silius lib*: 12.

Sirenum dedit una tuum memorabile nomen.
Parthenope muris Acheloias, æquore cujus
Regnavere diu cantus, cum dulce per undas,
Exitium miseris caneret non Prospera nautis.

It was built Close upon the Sea, at the foot of most pleasant Hills; First built by the *Cumani* or Inhabitants of *Cuma*, who being taken with the sweetness of the Air & Pleasantness of the Place; did daily increase in number, insomuch that the *Cumani* that lived at *Cuma*, took a Resolution utterly to Ruin *Parthenope*

leaſt their own City ſhould become deſolat. But it being Ruined, there came ſo great a Peſtilence upon *Cuma*, as carried away Multitudes, and having conſulted the Oracle about the cauſe of this Mortality; it was anſwered that this fate had come upon them for the Ruine of *Parthenope*; and that if they ever hop'd to be free from this diſeaſe, they ſhould firſt reſtore it, whence with all diligence they went about the Reſtauration thereof, and called it *Neapolis*, that is to ſay the new City. The ſweetneſs of the Air, & delicacy of the Country about is ſo great, that many Emperours and *Roman Senators* being wearied with the Wars, and weightineſs of Government, did repair to this place, that they might live pleaſantly & Peaceably, & give themſelves to the Study of Letters; amongſt which were *Virgil*, *T. Livius*, *Horatius*, *Claudianus*; & a great many more: At this very preſent it is no leſs frequented by the Nobility and Gentrie of the whole Kingdom, who for the moſt part have their own Palaces and paſs the greateſt part of the

Year

Year here; ſo that for Nobility and Gentry there are few Cities in the World more conſiderable than this. I think it is for this Reaſon, that it is commonly called *Napoli la Gentile*: Nor is it to be paſſed by, that it gives name to a Kingdom; which is not very Ordinary.

The City is big and ſumptuouſly built from the Sea to theſe pleaſant Hills about it. It is very well fortified with ſtrong Walls & Caſtles, eſpecially ſince the dayes of *Charles* V. who built the Caſtle of St. *Elme* and called it *la Brilla*, that is, Bridle; intending to make it ſo, to the mutinous Humour of that people, and it may be alluding to the *Armes* of the City, which is an unbridled Horſe; the exact emblem of the diſpoſition of that people, as witneſs the innumerable Tumults and revolts both of old and late Years made by them. I confeſs there is no ſmall occaſion given them by the ſevere domination of Strangers over them; and it is ſtrange that having ſo many brave and valourous Men amongſt them, they

ſhould more readily agree to ſubmit their necks to the Yoak of a Stranger, than to the ſweet Scepter of a Native of their own number and Nation. It is thought the great emulation, (which the *Spaniards* as wiſely, as induſtriouſly keep up to the hight) amongſt the Princes, who are but too numerous for the extent of the Kingdom, is the great cauſe of their unhappineſs.

You may take notice of theſe particulars within the Town. 1*ly*. The Churches; of which this City hath a greater number, than any other of its bigneſs in *Europe*. Amongſt the reſt, that of the *Annunciata*, is ſo Rich; that the Rent of the Hoſpitall thereof is capable to entertain 5000 Poor, part whereof are Children found. St. *Chiara*, together with the Monaſtrie of Nuns conſiſting of 400 with as many ſervants, is very glorious; It was Built by *Agnes* of *Spain* Queen to King *Robert*. There are many curious Sepulchres to be ſeen here of Kings, Queens, and their Children. In the Church of St. *Dominico* is to be ſeen

the

the Image of the Crucifix, that ſaid to St. *Thomas Aquinas*; *bene ſcripſiſti de me Thoma.* In the Church of the *Fratri di monte Oliueto*, the true Pictures of *Ferdinand*, the firſt and the ſecond; and *Alfonſus* the Firſt; both Kings of *Naples*, are ſo Admirably well done that they ſeem to be living. There is likewiſe Buried here *Alexander ab Alexandro*, who compoſed that learned work *Genialium dierum.* The Church called the *Domo*, hath a Chapell compoſed of Marble, Jaſper, Gold and Braſs; wherein is keept the Head of St. *Gennaro*, and a little Phiole of his Blood all together fixed, which being approached to the Head of the St. immediatly begins to boyll, diſſolves and becomes clear. The moſt ancient of all the Churches is that of St. *Paul*, keept now by the Jeſuits; It was formerly the Temple of *Caſtor* and *Pollux.*

2. The Religious Houſes or Convents; of which there are ſo great a number, that the *Dominicans* alone have ſeventeen. The Ghartrous convent ſtands upon the Hill

Hill, a little beneath the Castle St. *Elme*. It hath the pleasantest Situation that I ever beheld; one may discover from it the whole City and Suburbs of *Naples*, a great part of the *Campania Felice*, the *monte Vesuvio*, all the Bay of *Naples*, the Island of *Capreæ*, the Hill *Posilipo*, *Puteoli*, *Baii*, *Cuma*, *&c.* The Cloister of the convent is all of white Marble, and in short, both the Church and whole Convent are altogether Magnificent.

3*ly.* The Hospitals; which are about twelve in number; amongst which, that of the *Annunciata* and of the *Incurabili* are the most considerable. It is said that they Marry 665. Maids every Year, and the least portion they give with any is 24 Ducats, and the greatest 300.

4*ly.* The Castles; of which there are 4. The Castle *d'Ovo* stands within the Sea upon a Rock, built of an Oval Figure by *William* III. a *Norman*. The Castle *Novo* was built by *Charles* the first, Brother to St. *Lewes*, but it was *Ferdinand* of *Aragon* that fortified it so well. It is of a quadrangular figure, Built of polished

stone

Stone as hard as Marble; it hath foure great *Baſtions*, and five Towres, together with ſtrong ramparts, and deep Ditches, which the Sea water filleth: It is ordinarly keept by a Gariſon of the *Spaniards* Conſiſting of 500. There is a great Magazin of all kinds of Armes & Engines for War keept within it. In the middle of it ſtands the Governours Palace, capable to Lodge a King. It is excellently furniſhed with Hangings of ſilk and gold, many excellent Statues and Pictures. Amongſt other fine things there is a Cabinet furniſhed with all ſorts of curioſities. The Caſtle of St. *Elm* ſtands upon the top of a Rock, commanding all about it; It's Gariſon conſiſts of 250. *Spainards*. It was built by King *Robert* the firſt, Son to *Charles* II. but afterwards farr better fortified with great Baſtions by the Emperour *Charles* V. who called it *La Brillia di Napoli*.

The Caſtle *Capuano* (ſo called from it's ſituation which is near to the Port of *Capuano*) is rather a Palace than a Fortreſs where the Magiſtrats of the City,

and

and Officers of justice keep their Assemblies.

5. The Palaces; whereof there are a very great number, amongst which that of the Viceroy; That of the Prince of *Salern*, which the Jesuits now possess, are very considerable. The Palace of the Duke of *Gravina* is most *superb*. That of the *Caraffe* is adorned with abundance of excellent statues of *Marble* and Brass. There be many other worthie to be seen: as also the beautifull Garden of *Don Garcia di Toledo*, which is full of Grotto's, Fountains, Water works, statues &c.

6. The Harbour, or Sea Port; which is fortified with a Superb mole, first made by *Charles* II. And then very much mended by *Alfonsus* the first, for the greater security of the Harbour.

7. The Publick Places, the streets, & the avenues of the Town.

8. The Suburbs; which are seven in number; amongst which the most considerable, is that which leads *A la grotto di Posilipo*; near to the entry of which *Grotto* stands *la mergelina*, looking into

to the Bay; it was ſometimes the Houſe of pleaſure of *Sanuzarius* that famous Poet, who gave it to the Religious men called *Servi*. This Suburb is no leſs than two miles in length from the City to the *Grotto* of *Poſilipo*. The Circuit of the Town and Suburbs is counted to be about ſix miles: and the Inhabitants to be about 300000. Soules. *Statius Papinius* and *Jacobus Sanuzarius*; both excellent Poets; together with many other great Virtuoſi were borne in this City.

It will be worth the while alſo to take a view of the Book-ſellers Shops, there being many good Books Printed here which hardly or not all can be found with us; as for example, the works of *Baptiſta Porta*, whereof the Impreſſions at *Naples* were both the firſt and faireſt, and the Cuts for the moſt part Taille douce. The works of *Fabius Columna*, which are almoſt out of Print, and eſpecially his *Phytobaſanos*. It may likewiſe happen that there are ſome new peeces emitted which will never come to our hands

for at leaſt, not till after a great while. It is likely too that You may meet with many other Books, that in other places You had ſought in vain for: there are many learned and Curious men in this City, and they are as mortall here as elſewhere, and as ordinary a thing it is to ſell their Books.

You will likewiſe meet with a great many curioſities of all ſorts, eſpccially from the *Levant*: ſome naturall; as ſtones, ſhells, Animalls, or parts of them, fruits *&c.* Others artificiall: ſome of Leather, as Purſes, Letter-caſes, cups, and a great many things of that kind, uſualy brought from *Allepo* and *Conſtantinople*: Some of Silk either alone, or mingled with gold and ſilver; as Saſhes, Girdles, Cravats, Night-Caps, waſt-coats, ſtockings, *&c.* Outlandiſh Armes, as Cimetres, Poyniards, Bows and Arrows, with ſeverall ſorts of fire Armes. Medalls antient and modern: Intalio's, Chameo's *&c.* But in theſe You muſt take ſome heed, that You miſtake not the modern for antique.

Having

Having well viewed and considered the City and all things in it. It will be necessary to see those things that are considerable about it. And first the Hill *Posilipus*, famous for it's Gardens and Houses of Pleasure, for it's Fruits and Wines, especially the *greco di Posilipo*. But that which is most Admirable in this Hill is the Passage cut quite thro' it. By *Cocceius* of whom *Pontanus* saith, *Nescio an is fuerit M. Cocceius Nerua Augusti Avus, qui Romæ aquarum curam habuit tulitq; maximam Architecturæ Laudem.* However it is certain he must have been a man of great Riches that durst undertake so great a work, at his own expence. It is called *la Grotta di Posilipo*, and is very near a mile in length, cutt thro' the Rock. As for the breadth of it, one Coach may pass another with ease. And for the Hight, I believe a man on Horseback will hardly touch the Roof of it with a Lance; At the two ends it is some what higher than in the middle, I think of purpose that the light might enter the farther. When You enter at the one end You

will very hardly perceive the light in the other end, but as You advance it begins to appear by little and little. In the just middle of it, on that side which is next the Sea, there is a little Chapell, where a Lamp is keept continually burning, but it is more out of Devotion than for any light it gives: betwixt the Chapell and the end, as it were about the middle on every side of the Chapell there is a hole cutt thro' the Hill which serveth for a window, but it gives little light. It is exceeding dusty, especially if there be many Horses Ryding together altho' it be paved with stone, because there comes no Rain to wash it, and none takes pains to make it clean. Those that goe from *Naples* to *Pozzuolo* if they hear any Horses Coaches or Carts coming toward them, least they should stop the way, or unawares justle one another, they use to cry aloud *dal ware*, which when the others hear, they cry in like manner *dal monte* and so those that goe from *Naples* take that side of the *Grotto*, which is next the Sea and these that go to it take the side next

next the Hill, and so avoid all incumbrance. At the mouth of the *Grotto*, upon the top thereof is the famous Sepulchre of *Virgil*. There is little remaning of it now except a few Ruins of an old Brick wall in the middle whereof anciently there did stand nine small Pillars, which sustained a Marble Urn, in which were contained the Poets ashes, with this Distich.

Mantua me genuit, Calabri rapuere, tenet nunc
Parthenope; cecini pascua, rura, duces.

Not far from this Tomb, is the Sepulchre of that famous Poet *Sanazarius*, in a Place called *Mergelina*, a *Villa* given him by King *Frederick*, where he built a Church in Honour of the Blessed Virgin, and composed that incomparable *Poem de partu Virginis*. He is Buried within the Church in a Tomb of pure Marble upon which his statue done to the life standeth with this Epitaph by Cardinal *Bembo*.

Da Sacro cineri flores, hic ille Marone
Sincerus, musa proximus, ut tumulo.

There

There are many other excellent Statues, Base Relieves, and Pictures within this Church well worthie the seeing.

When you go to *Pozzuolo*, you must take a Guide with you to show you all the considerable Places. It will be a good dayes Journey becaus You have many Things to see and consider, and therefore you must part early in the Morning from *Naples*. The first thing you will meet with upon the Way, (but you turne out of the common way) is the *Lago di Agnano* at the side of which are the Natural stoves of *St. German*, which are certain little roomes, where the hot and Sulphureous Vapors entering from the Ground quickly provoke sweating, and is commended in severall diseases.

At a little distance from thence, upon the side of the Lake is the *Grotto de I Cani*. It is a little hole dug out of the side of a Brae where two or three Persons scarcely can stand. The Floore of it is ordinarily wet and dirtie, out of which there riseth a Poisonous Vapour,

in

in form of Smoak, but it ascendeth not above a Foot from the Ground. They use to trie it with Torches and Dogs, which you must carrie from *Naples* with you, for you will not find them upon the Place. As for the Torches, the guide lights two, and then reaches one of them to the Smoak, which instantly extinguishes, as if it were blown out by the force of Powder: Then he lights it at the other, and so renews the experiment as oft as you please, keeping always one lighted, untill your Curiositie be satisfied; as for the Dogs he holds their Nose into the Vapour, and instantly they begin to fetch their Breath thick, and in a very little space are quite suffocated. If ye let them ly long, they will never recover, but if ye take them immediately when they are fallen down and throw them into the Lake, they will by little and little returne to live again. I gueſſe this Vapour to be so much like the Damps, that are sometimes found in our Coal-pitts, only, with us, they are soon dissipated, but here this lasteth

con

continuallie, and (which is yet more strange) in an open Air; but it may be the openness of the Air is the Reason why the Vapour ascendeth no higher. I remember one of our Dogs did recover without being thrown into the Lake, which makes me believe, that it is not any peculiar Vertue in the water (as is commonly said) that restoreth them to life, but only the freedom of the Air, with the help whereof Nature reinforceth it self, the life being yet not quite extinct, which is cleared by this, that if they lye any considerable time in the cave, neither Air nor water will recover them. It is very True that, That which was thrown in the Lake recovered much sooner, and better: whereas the other remained paralytick, and impotent to move his hinder quarters: (tho he could Sit upon his foremost Leggs and bark) for almost two houres thereafter. It seems there is something in this Vapour or Damp that coagulats or fixes the Spirits, that they cannot move or circulat in the Body.

From

From hence you take the Way to *Pazzuolo*, near to which you will meet with a Place called *la Solfatara*, it is a large plaine, Oval in Figure, repreſenting a Theatre, it is above 1200 Foot in length and 1000 in breadth, it is compaſſed about with white & high Hills, from which in many Places, ariſe Clouds of ſmoak, of a Sulphureous ſmell, rolling up into the Air impetuouſly, with great crackling. Some of theſe ſpiracles are very ſmall, ſo that it is a Pleaſure, to ſee the Smoake aſcend, by a direct line of the bigneſs of a cane, & ſometimes ſmaller by much. About theſe ſpiracles you will ſee Quantitie of the Flowres of Brimſtone ſublimed; but I ſuſpect the internal uſe of them, becauſe of the mixture of other minerals wherewith they may be infected: But for external uſes, I am not ſo doubtfull, as alſo of the Spirit which by the help of convenient Glaſſes might be gathered in aboundance from theſe ſpiracles. When you conſider the plaine you will wonder to hear it ſound under your Horſe-feet, as you were Riding over a large Floore, which is cauſed

by the Vacuitie underneath. All the Hills about abound in veines of Allum whereof some is sciſſile; nitre, Sulphur, Vitriol & Salt Armoniac. The Vitriol is of a Delicat blew Colour and much finer than that which is commonly called *Roman-Vitriol*. It will be worth your while to take particular notice of these minerals, how they are extracted out of their mines, what differences there are of every Species, how they are mixed with one another sometimes, by what Art they are purified, and with what Instruments, and to what use they are put. I would have you take a Parcel of every sort and bring along with you, which you may box up at *Naples* with Cotton, and send before you to *Rome*.

Having done these things, you come to *Pozzuolo*; in Latine *Puteoli*. The City is now much Ruined; but was Stately and Rich of Old. *Cicero* writing to *Atticus* saith *quid potui non videre cum per Emporeum puteolanum iter facerem*; which is Chiefly to be understood of that part of the Town, which stood upon the Shoare

Shoare where the Artisans, and chiefly the Goldsmiths, had their Shops, whereof there remaines little now except the Ruins, and Vestiges: And yet beneath the Church *di Giesu Maria*, possessed by the Dominicans, when the Wind dryves out the Sea, they do find sometimes severall Precious Stones, some cutt, some uncutt; and if you be Curious to enquire you will find People that make a Trade to sell such things amongst other Anticails. I remember there came severall of these Persons to our Lodging-House, with Medals, *Intaglio's*, *Lucerne Antiche* &c. But I found many of them to be cheats, and but moderne, brought thither from *Naples* and other Places, of purpose to cheat Strangers, who are ordinarly more Curious than knowing of these things; As for Medals, were they never so Ancient, they are little worth unless they be well preserved, and the Characters and impressions easie to be discerned. And for Intaglio's unless the Figure be good and well done, and the Stone entire and unbroken, they are not

worth much. The great Church now dedicated to St. *Proclus* was anciently dedicated to *Octavianus Augustus*. It is a Sumptuous Fabrick of great square Marble Stones; serving for the whole thickness of the Wall, with great and high *Corinthian* Pillar's, and other Excellent Ornaments of Architecture.

Here are also be seen many Ruins of great antiquitie, amongst which the Gardens of *Cicero* famous for his Academy, where he wrote his *Quæstiones Academicæ*. But this City, in diverse ages has suffered so much by the tumults of War, as also by the eruptions of fire and earthquakes, that it is wonderfull there should yet remain any vestiges of Antiquitie. The Soil about it is most fertile and fruitfull, and nature produceth here many Plants of it's own accord, which in other places are kept in Gardens, not without care: among others I remember to have seen the *Ricinus* or *Palma Christi* not only growing wild but out-living that Winter, and continuing fresh green and strong in the month of *March*; al-

tho'

tho' it be an *Annual* Plant with us, that can hardly be raiſed upon a hot bed.

You may leave your Horſe at *Pozzuolo*, and hyre a boat to croſs the Bay for ſeeing of the following things, And 1. hard by the City the remains of that *Superb mole*, which having been ruined by ſtorme was afterwards Reſtored by the Emperour *Antoninus*: But at preſent all that Remains is 12. or 13. great Pillars built of Brick and ſtones of vaſt bigneſs. They appear ſo many towrs, over which there are yet remaining, but half Ruined, ſome Arches. This faſhion of Moles ſeem to be the beſt, becauſe the Pillars and Arches are ſufficient to break the water and ſecure the Ships within, and by letting part of the water enter betwixt the Pillars leſſens it's violence. ſo that the Pillars ſuffer not half ſo much, as if they were one continued wall. The Emperour *Caligula* built a bridge of boats from *Pozzuolo* to *Bait* upon which he went in Triumph firſt on Horsback and then in Chariot, but it was of ſmall continuance and ſerved only to be the ſubject of diſcourſe in future

future ages. Having passed these Pillars You put ashore hard by the *Lacus Lucrinus* which as some said was so called *a Lucro* from the profit which it yeilded to the *Romans* by the great abundance of excellent Fish especialie *Oysters*, which were esteemed before any other in *Italy*: Whence *Martial* to express the Gluttony of a certain Person.

Ostrea tu sumis stagno saturata Lucrino,

But there is litle water in it now, it being almost dryed up by that most Terrible eruption of the *Solpfatara* which happned in the Year 1538. the 29. of *September* two hours after Sun set, the whole countrey about having been troubled for two Years before with Earthquakes: At which time there burst out in one night so great a quantitie of fire, Stones, Pumecks, and ashes, that near to the *monte Barbaro* formerly called *mons Gaurus* it made another Hill, near three miles in compass, and almost as high as the *monte Barbaro*. The south part of it looks to the Sea, the north reaches to the *Lacus Avernus*, & on the East it is

Joyned

joined with the foot of *Monte Barbaro*. It is called *mons Nuovo*. These ashes did not only make this Hill, but covered likewise a great part of the Country about, killing both beasts and Trees, and ruining the Vintage for that Year. The Sea in the mean time retired above 200 paces, leaving abundance of Fish upon the dry sands, and many Wells of fresh Water, which sprung here and there.

2. The *Lacus Avernus* is about half a miles distance from the *Lago lucrino*. It is compassed about with small Hills which they say were formerly covered with Trees, that did over shaddow the water, and make it look black, and likewise did hinder the Sulphureous Vapours that did arise from the water to dissipat, so that the Air being infected with these vapours became so noysome especially to Fowls, that they could not live in it, and hence came the Name *Avernus*. At present there is little or no Wood about it, nor is the Air any thing more noysome there, than in other places about, and I have seen Fowles

haunting

haunting about it and swimming in it. It is said to be very deep & for that reason without Fish but I am not certain hereof.

3. Upon the west side of the *Lake*, cutt into the Hill is the *Antrum Sybillæ*, commonly called *Grotta della Sybilla*, but not truly, for the true Cave of *Sybilla* is at *Cuma*. This seems rather to have been a common passage from *Avernus* to *Baia*, but is now stopt at the one end by the falling down of the Hill above. The passage is large and High, but altogether dark, and therefore You must be guided by Torch light. When You are got a good way in, upon the one side there is a little narrow passage of about three or fourscore foot in length, that leads into a handsome large Chamber, which altho' it be now much ruined, appears to have been Richly adorned, the Roof of it being Painted with Gold and Blew, and the Walls with curious figures of divers colours and the Pavement consisting of many small peeces like unto *Mosaick*. It is a vulgar errour that this was *Sybilla*'s Chamber, and

that

that the Temple of *Apollo*, where ſhe received her Reſponſes, was hard by upon the Right Hand as you enter to the Lake; But it is not ſo, for the Ruins of that Place appeare not to have been any Temple at all, But rather a Superb Bathing Houſe, ſuch as that of *Baia*, for it has the ſame order of Windows, & Spiracles for conducting of the Vapours. But to returne to the *Grotto*, upon the left hand, as You enter into this Chamber, there is another Paſſage, ſome what higher and larger than the firſt, about 40. foot in length cut out into the Hill, which leads into another Chamber, from which there is a narrow paſſage, which leads into another Chamber, and ſeverall other little paſſages and Roomes which I doe not diſtinctly remember, only this much that in one of them, there is as it were a little Pool of Warm Water. In this Room the heat is ſo great, that it is impoſſible to continue any time in it without exceſſive Sweating, which makes me to believe, that theſe Rooms were intended for no other uſe than Bathing and Sweating.

4. The Remains or Ruins; and first *Bagno di Cicerone*. 2ly. *Bagno di Tritoli*; *quasi Frittoli, quod Corpora ibi fricrentur*, The Entrie to it is large and high. Towards the ground it is cold, but if you ſtand upright You muſt needs Sweat for Heat, and the farther one goes in, the greater the Heat is. At the bottom of the Rock within Sea-mark, and even where the Sea covers it, the Sand is ſo Hot that one cannot lift a handfull of it.

5. *Baia*; So called from *Baius*, the Companion of *Ulyſſes*, who was Buried there. It was a moſt delicat City, but now altogither Ruined, and in the place of it there is a Caſtle lately Built with a a Gariſon of 30. Souldiers for Securing the Port, which is verie ſafe for Gallies, but not deep enough for Ships. The whole Bay, or *Sinus* of *Baia*, is exceedingly Pleaſant; all that Tract betwixt *Avernus* and the *Mons Miſenus* being full of the Remains of great and Noble ſtructures. Many of the *Roman* Emperours took great pleaſure in this place, & and ſpared no coſt for the beautifying of it

it. *Horace*, who was no ill Judge, gives this Teſtimony of it,

Nullus in Orbe locus Baiis prælucet amœnis.

As You go forward from *Baia*, You will ſtill be finding ſomething worthie the Remarking; as, 1. The Houſe of *Agrippina*, *Nero*'s Mother, who was put to Death here by her Sons Command. It is commonly ſaid to be her Sepulchre, but it is not true. There is yet to be ſeen the Plaiſter of the Roof and walls in ſeverall Curious figures, but they are much defaced by the ſmoak of the Torches which ſtrangers from all parts ſo frequently carry down with them. 2. That delicat Pleaſant Field called the *Elizium*, ſo much renowned by *Virgil*, in the *6th.* Book of the *Æneids*. All the Noble Perſons that lived here abouts, or did otherwiſe attend upon the Court, which did often happen to be here, likewiſe thoſe that for their Health's ſake came to the Bath's, uſed to walk in this place for their

Recreation and Converſe. I am eaſily inclined to believe that conſidering it's Situation, Proſpect, and the Order that it was keept in, when ſo many great Perſons frequented it, It could not chuſe but have been the moſt delicious Place in the whole World, and no wonder that it Prompted *Virgil* to Borrow both it's name and his Conceit in expreſſing and deſcribing the Place of the Bleſſed Soules Departed. I ſaw it in the begining of the Moneth of *March*, and then the Heat was conſiderable, and the Place not only green but covered with *Anemonies* and other Flowers. Hard by this, is the *Piſcina Mirabilis*: it is a Ciſtern for keeping of freſh Water, of a vaſt Bigneſs, the Roof whereof is ſupported by 48. great Pillars on everie ſide. The whole inſide of it is Cruſted over with a kind of Plaſter as hard as Marble, which whither it was ſo made by Art, or by the Continuance of the Water in it, I know not, but I think it probable that both have contributed to it. *Boccace* in his Book of Rivers, believs

it

it to have been built by *Agrippa*, for preſerving of freſh Water, for the Commodity of the Navie which uſed to ſtay at *Miſenum*. The Water was brought to it by aqueducts from *Serino*. 2. *Mons Miſenus* or the *Promontorium Miſenum*, ſo called from *Miſenus*, *Æneas*'s Trumpeter, who was Buried here. It is of a Reaſonable Hight, and without doubt the proſpect from it is Noble; but I did not aſcend it, by reaſon of the Company that would not ſtay for me.

4. The *Centum Cellæ*; which are a continued Fabrick built of Brick with great Art under ground, it ſeems they have been Ciſterns for Conſerving of Water. In ſhort, all this peece of ground is full of ancient Ruins, and it is not eaſie to Gueſſe, what every one of them in Particular hath been.

Having vieued all theſe things, you either go ſtraight to *Cuma*, or elſe you leave it for another Day, and ſo returne to *Pozzulo*, by the ſame Boat that waited upon you from it, and ſo returne by Horſe, by the lower but plainer and more

more pleasant Way, to *Naples*, from from whence the next Day you may go to *Cuma*, in Latine *Cumæ*; a City built upon the Top of a Hill six Miles from *Naples*; upon the highest Top of this Hill stood the Temple of *Apollo* built by *Dedalus*, when he fled from the wrath of King *Minos*. It was in this Temple that *Sybilla Cumea* did pronounce the Oracles of *Apollo*. Hence that of *Virgil*,

At pius Æneas arces quibus altus Apollo
Præsidet, horrendæq; procul secreta
Sybillæ.

As you descend from *Cuma* upon that side that looks to the East, is to be seen the Frontis-peece of the true *Grotta* of *Sybilla*, which was cut out of the solid Rock, which *Virgil* describeth,

Excisum Euboicæ latus ingens rupis in
antrum.

There are many other Ancient Ruins worthie the taking notice of, which you may have leasure enough to observe, and have time enough to returne to *Naples* at Night. The

The next Day you may take Horſe again and a Guide with you from the Town, to ſee the burning Hill, about 8 Miles diſtant from the Town; It is called in Latine *Veſuvius*, and in Italian *Monte di ſoma*, from the great Plentie of all things wherewith it aboundeth. The Hill it ſelf is of a very Large Compaſs, and about the middle divided in two Tops, of which one is much abated of its length by the burning. Before the firſt eruption of the Fire, it was much higher than the other, but now it is by much the lower. It is not eaſily acceſſible both in regardof its ſteepneſs, and the great Quantitie of Aſhes that cover it every where, by Reaſon whereof, the aſcent becomes ſlippery and uncertain. In the aſcending, you may take nottice of many ſeveral Channels, ſome larger and deeper, ſome narrower and ſhallower made by the Torrents of burning Sulphur and other Mineral Subſtances, which Boyled out at the Top in the laſt great eruption it made, which torrents were carried ſe-

veral

veral Miles into the Gulf or bay of *Naples* without being quenched, and killed the Fiſhes in the middle of the deep. You may likeways take notice of the various Mineral Subſtances, & Stones burn'd to *Pumick*, which are ſcattered over the whole Hill. When you come at the Top you will ſee the great Gulf made by the ſeveral eruptions, which is ſupoſed to be ſix Miles in compaſſe about the Brimmes, ſo that it makes a very large plain Field at the Bottom, that in deepneſs from the brimm is not above a hundred Yards, it is all covered with Aſhes, and nothing green in it, except it be ſome few Tufts, of I cannot tell what, not being able to Judge of them at that diſtance. The deſcent to the Bottom at ſome places ſeems to be eaſie enough, but we could find none ſo hardie as to venture to ſhow us the way, altho' ſome of our Guides had undertaken it before, and to ſpeak truth, it is no great diſcretion to venture ſo far down upon a Ground, which probably is not able to ſupport one, being nothing in appearance but a

Field

Field of Ashes of uncertain deepthness. You will see in a Hundred diverse Places, Spiracles, some greater, some smaller, out of which the Smoak rises impetuously, as it were shott out of a Gun, and with a continual Crackling, like that of Thunder at a distance, or the quenching of Fire. When you have satisfied your Curiositie of seeing all, you must return the same Day, and take your Horse where you left him, about the middle of the Hill, and so returne to *Naples*. It is usuall for Strangers to light at a Village about midway to the City, to Taste of these excellent Wines, that grow upon the fertile places of the Hill, and particularly of *Lachryma Christi*, otherways called *Lagrima di Soma*, which is a grose bodied Red Wine, strong and sweet to the taste, and very pleasant.

In the suburbs of the Town, as you return, you may see the Kings Stables, where the choiseſt Horses of the Kingdom are menaged and keept for the Kings use. Thus having vieued all in & about *Naples*, it will be time to order your re-

turn for *Rome*, by the ſame way you came, nor do I remember any other thing needfull to be obſerved or adviſed, except that you muſt let your Baggage be vieued at the Gate as you go out, and take a Paſs from the Cuſtomers, for which you will pay ſome ſmall thing. You will likeways do well to rid your ſelf of all Spaniſh Monie (gold excepted) unleſs it be ſomuch as will ſerve to bear your expenſes to *Fundie*, becauſe it will not paſs in any place of *Italy*, except ſuch as are under the *Spaniſh Dominion*.

If the Seaſon of the Year be good, there is excellent Herborifing upon this Roade to *Naples*. You will find Wild in the Fields, many ſorts of *Narciſſus's*, many Colours of ſingle *Anemone's*, *Squills*, *Aſphodelus albus major*; *Tithymalus Dendroides*. It is a Plant I never ſaw, except upon the way from *Piperno* to *Terrachina*, about mid-way upon a Hill-ſide, where it groweth in great aboundance. It is a ſtately tall Plant, ſpreading it ſelf into ſeverall Branches, ſome whereof I obſerved to be as big as a

Mans

Mans Wrist. It had few or no leaves on it in the Season when I saw it, which was *March*, but aboundance of Yellow Flowers at the Top's of the Branches: The *Ficus indica lati-folia*, is a Beastly weed in the same Place, and spoiles all the Ground; every leafe that falls springing up into a new Plant, which at last becometh hard and woodie. *Tuchrium lusitanicum arboreſcens*, of which I saw some goodly tufts near to *Terachina*. There be many other, which for brevities sake I omit to mention, and likeways a great many that I have forgot, having lost those notes I made of their names and places; but I hope you will supply this defect, being your self much more able to do it.

Being returned to *Rome*, which I shall suppose to be about the middle or end of *April*: It will be fitt for you to think of the next Voyage towards *Loretto*, unless you resolve to pass the Summer at *Rome*, for after the 20th. of *May*, untill the latter *Rains* fall (which is commonly about the middle of *September*, or

the beginning of *October*, the extream heat makes Travel very unseasonable. But if in the case of necessity, such as Pestilence, or War, you should be forced to undertake the Journey, you must order it so as to Travel most in the Night, and Rest in the heat of the Day, and be sure not to Sleep till you have passed the *Campania* of *Rome*, as I have formerly marked.

The Way to *Loretto* from *Rome*.

	Miles.
Prima porta - - -	7
Castel Nove - - -	8
Rignano - - -	7
Civita - - -	8
Otrico'i - - -	8
Narni - - -	7
Terni - - -	10
Strettura - - -	8
Spoleto - - -	8
Passo di Speleto - - -	8
Verchiano, Borgo - - -	8

Pia di dignano	-	1
Muccia Castello	-	7
Valcimara	-	8
Tolentino	-	9
Macerata	-	10
Loretto	-	6

I have not much to say of the particular places upon this Road, only *Terni* is an Ancient City and pleasantly situated; the River *Negra*, in Latine *Nar* being divided in many Branches, and drawn through the Town, are as it were so many little Rivers, whence also the Town in Latine is called *Interamna*: the Meadowes & Fields about it, are exceedingly fertile, in so much that the meadowes are mowen three or four times a Year; and they talk that Turneps are often found there of five or six & thirtie weight, of which seaven or eight will load an Ass; it is also renowned for Pidgeons, which are thought the biggest & most savoury in *Italy*. If you can take the leisure to stay here any time, it will be worth your

while to see the *Lago di piedi luco*, in Latine *Lacus velinus* (not far from *Terni*) which is said to be the middle of all *Italy*, that which is most considerable in it, is the *Issue* of the Waters from it, which was cut by a *Roman Consul* through a Rock, whence it Rushes out, and falls over so great a hight of Rocks, that it makes a noise which may be heard at ten Miles distance, and makes a greater *cascata* then that of *Tivoli*. From *Verchiano* you have the *Appennine* to pass, which is that ridg of Hills that divides all *Italy* by the length.

From *Valcimara*, the way is exceeding good to *Loretto*.

Loretto it self is a little Town not very Ancient, built upon the Top of a Hill, not above 3 or 4 Miles from the *Adriatick* Sea, it is fortified reasonably well: the most considerable thing in it, is the Church, in the Quire whereof stands the *Casa Sancta*, brought thither from *Judea* Miraculously by *Angels*, as is beleeved. This is the House in which the blessed Virgin is said to have been Born. The

out

out-ſide of it is walled about with Marble cut into excellent Figures, but yet ſo as the Walls touch not the Holy Houſe. The inſide hath continually Lamps burning in it, ſome of Gold, ſome of Silver. There is in it a Picture of our Saviour and the Virgin, which they ſay were painted by *St. Luke*. The Image of the Virgin, which ſtands upon the Altar, hath a Garment upon it all covered with Pearles, & upon the Head a Crown of Gold, enriched with Jewells; upon the Top whereof there is a Carbuncle of the bigneſs of an Egg. There is likeways ſhown within the Houſe a little Diſh, out of which our Saviour is ſaid to have Eat his Meat whilſt he was yet a Babe. People commonly bring their Beads, Medals, & other peeces of Devotion to be put in this Diſh, & to touch the other relicts. The *Sacriſtia* is well worthy the ſeeing becauſe of the Jewels, and other Rich preſents and Ornaments belonging to the Houſe, which are keept there, and have been given and offered continualy, by almoſt all Princes and great Perſons in

Chri

Christendom. The Cellar is likewayes worthie the seeing, being exceedingly Large and full of Wines. Amongst others they ordinarly shew one great Tun out of which they draw 3, or 4 sorts of Wine, some red, some white. The number of Pilgrims, and other Persons, that out of Devotion resort to this Place, from all the parts of Christendom, is almost infinit, insomuch that every Day appears to be a holy Day and the whole Year but one continued Feast. So soon as the Gates are opened in the morning they begin to enter as it were in Procession. I believe there are but few Inhabitants in the Town, except a few Trades-men of all sorts, for the Accommodation of Strangers, the greatest part are Merchants, that sell nothing but Beads and peeces of Devotion, such as Medals of Silver, Gold, Brass, Christall &c. Books of Devotion, and such like. There is good Accommodation in the Town, at a reasonable Rate. The City is Commanded by a Governour, who hath his Palace near to the Church.

We

We were Recommended to him by Cardinal *Charles Barbarini*, and were treated by him with great Civilitie; his Secretary being commanded to wair upon us, and show us all that was considerable in the place.

After two days stay here we dismissed our Horses that we brought from *Rome*, and Hyred new ones from *Loretto* to *Bolognia*.

From *Loretto* to *Bolognia*.

	Miles
Ancona	15
La casa Brugiata	9
Cenigalia	9
Fano	9
Pesaro	6
Rimini	20
Sanigniana Castello	9
Cesena	10
Furli	10
Faenza	10
Imola	10
St. Nicola Castello	10
Bolognia	10

Ancona is about half a days Journey from *Loretto*. It is a verie ancient City and the best Sea Port in *Italy*, at least upon the *Adriatick* Coast: The Port was Built, at least Restored and Beautified, by *Trajan* the Emperour, in whose Honour a most stately Triumphal Arch was Raised upon it, which it yet extant, with this Inscription in Capital Letters. *Imp. Cæs. diui Nervæ F. Nervæ Trajano optimo Augusto.* Germanic. *Dætico. Pontef. max. Tr. Pot. xix. Imp. xi. Cos. vii. P.P. Providentissimo Princ. S. P. Q. R. Quod adcessum Italiæ, Hoc etiam addito ex pecunia sua Portum tutiorem Navigantibus reddiderit.* And upon the Right side thereof You may Read this Inscription *Plotinæ Aug. Conjugi Aug.* And upon the left, *Divæ Marciani Aug. Sorori Augusti.*

Cenigalia is a little Town having a Sea-Port. It seems from the name to have been built, and to have belonged to the *Galli Cenones.*

Fano, Antiently *Fanum*; because of the Temple of Fortune that stood here; There

is

is a ſtately Triumphall Arch of Marble 30, Cubits High. *Peſaro* is a very Pleaſant and handſome City having many fine Houſes and a Magnificent Palace, It is well Peopled and well Fortified. The Duke of *Urbin*, to whom this City did belong, uſed to paſs one half of the Year here; But ſince his Death without Heirs Male the whole Dutchie is Reunited to the *Eccleſiaſtick* ſtate.

Rimini, in Latine *Ariminum*; is like to be ſo called from the River *Arimine* that paſſes by it. There are ſeverall fair Palaces in it, built by the *Mala-teſti* antient Lords of the Place. There is a Triumphal Arch erected in Honour of *Auguſtus*, yet extant, and the Ruines of a great Theatre. But the moſt conſiderable thing of all is the Bridge, Built of great ſquare Marble ſtones, of twentie foot in length and 15. in breadth, with five Arches. The Bridge Joynes the *Via Flaminia* and the *Via Emilia* together. It is ſaid to have been Built by *Tiberius Cæſar*. In the Mercat place there is to be ſeen the ſtone upon which *Julius Cæſar* ſtood, and en-

courage dhis Officers, when he began the Civil War. This Stone hath this Inscription *C Cæsar D. Rubicone superato, civili Bello, Comilitones Suos hic in foro Ariminensi adlocutus.*

Within a Mile of *Cesna*, or there abouts, You must pass the *Rubicon*, which seems to be but a Torrent, and in the Summer time for the most part dry; At the place where You pass there is yet extant an ancient Pillar, the Inscription whereof hath made the name of *Rubicon* so famous, it is as follows; *Jussu mandatuve P. R. Cos. Imp. Myli Tyro Comilito manipulariave Cent. Turmæve Legionariæ armat quisquis est hic sistito. Vexillum sunto, ne citra hunc amnem Rubiconem signa, Arma, ductum, commeatum, Exercitumq; traducito; siquis hujusce Jussionis ergo adversum ierit, fecerit, adiudicatus esto hostis P: R. ac si contra Patriam armaverit, Sacrosq; Penatos e penetralibus asportaverit Sanctio plebisci Senatus.*

NE

NE *Conſulto ultra hos fines Arma proferre liceat nemini.*

S. P. Q. R.

And upon the other ſide of the Pillar, the following Inſcription; *Rubiconem ponti ſubjectum tranſis viator, Romano interdicto Cæſaris auſu, & adagio, Jactæ aleæ, Celebratum.*

Flumini huic ſtabilem imponere trajectum, Ethnica diu vetuit pavida Superſtitio; Catholica nunc ſuasit ſecura Religio.

Innocent: X° Summo Pont: Card: D: Legato 1654.

Furli; in Latine *Forum Livii*, where there is litle thing conſiderable except the Market Place.

Faenza; is divided in two by the River *Lamone*, over which ſtands a goodly Bridge that Joynes the two parts of the Town together, it is called in Latine *Faventia*, and the People *Faventini*.

The

The whole way from *Ancona* to *Bologna* is Plain and Smooth, and the Countrey on all sides very Rich and Fertile, but especially near to *Bologna*, (which deservedly is called *la Grassa*) where the whole Countrey, on every side of the high way, looks like Gardens, being Hedged and closed in on all sides, and Planted with *Olive* and white *Mulberry* Trees, the Leaves whereof serve to the feeding of Silk Wormes, and at the Roots of which the Vines being Planted, run up and spread themselves thorow all the Branches of the Trees, and load them with Grapes. The distance betwixt the Ranges of Trees is Sowen sometimes with Wheat, or other usefull Grain, or Kitchin Herbs and Roots, Nor is there wanting here abundance of the Choisest Fruits that *Italy* affoords.

Bologna; is the second Town of the Ecclesiastick State, sweetly situated in a large Plain, near to some Hills at the one side. The City is near two Miles in length and one in breadth, and about 5 Miles in Compass. The Inhabitants are

not

not esteemed to be under 80 Thousand in number, amongst which it is thought there are two Thousand Gentlemen, whereof many have the Titles of Count and Marques. There is a famous University & many fine Colledges worthie to be seen: As also many fine Churches & Religious Houses. The Archdean of the Cathedral of *St. Peters*, has the Priviledge of making Doctors, above others. In the Church of *Corpus Christi*, may be seen the intire Body of St. *Katharine* of *Vigri*, a Religious Woman of the Order of St. *Clare*, that Died at *Bologna*, in the Year 1463. She sits in a Chair, with a Religious Habit. The Skin of her Face seems to be bent and streacht, her Eyes open, her Hands and Feet bare: In one Hand She holds a Crucifix, the other is placed upon a Pillow. They use in the presence of a great deal of Companie to paire her Nails every Month, and to cut her Hair once a Year, after they are grown. In the *Iacobins* Church is keept the Head of St. *Dominick* in a Rich Tabernacle, and his Body in a Curious

rious Tomb of white Marble cut in severall figures of *Bale relieve*; In the *Choire* may be seen the Histories of the New and Old Testament, with wonderfull Artifice represented in mosaick of of Wood. There is also to be seen here, a rare Peece of Painting, of the Innocents made by *Guido Reni*; all the parts of this Convent are worthie the taking notice of, the Cloisters, the *Dormitories* of above 150 Religious, the Refectory Painted by great Masters, the Apothecaries Shop, and the Bibliotheck, and the Cellar which is extraordinarly Big.

There be many fine Palaces worthie the seeing, and very well Ornamented within, but especially the *Popes* own Palace, where the Legat resides, and in it you must take particular care to see *Aldrovandi's* Studie, and Collection of Curiosities, which are keept in this Palace, and commonly intrusted to the Legats Physitian. There is likeways to be seen in the Back Court *Aldrovandi's* Garden, in which there are some Curious Plants. In the Study you will see a great Herball

ball, in water Colours, but without any deſcription, as alſo a whole preſs full of Manuſcripts, written all with his own Hand.

There are ſeverall Towres in the Town, but eſpecially that of *Degli Piſanelli*, which is one of the higheſt I remember to have ever ſeen; it ſtands about the midd e of the Town, and near by it there is an other which is not finiſhed, and the reaſon they give for it is very apparent, that the Builders miſtook the perpendicular; when one ſtands near to it, it is ſo very crooked that it appears to be juſt a falling. I had the Curioſitie to go as high in the other Towre as I could, and rather becauſe I thought I might more eaſily diſcover the ſituation of the Town, it's avenues, and the Country about, but I had much Reaſon to repent me: The ladders for the moſt part being old and rotten, ſo that I was in continuall apprel enſion of falling, and one ſlip would have done my turne as well as a hundred. I ſhall adviſe you rather to take the paines to ſee a Con-

vent, a little without the Town, toward the Hills, called St. *Michaele in Boſco*, from whence you will have a moſt Delicate Proſpect of the Town and Country about. The Town appears in the form of a Ship, and the Towre *Deglipiſanelli*, may be the maine Maſt of it. This Convent is one of the moſt Glorious in *Italy*; the Religious are of the Order *di Monte Olivetto*, there are many other things in the Town worthie the taking notice of, which for brevities ſake I omit.

You muſt not forget to ſee the Silk-Work, which is a moſt Curious contrivance; it is three or four Storie high, in the Higheſt Storie there are Innumerable Pirns of Silk, which are all moved by the generall Motion that the Water gives to ſome Wheeles below, & there they receive the firſt Twiſt; in the Storie next to that, they receive the ſecond; & in the lowermoſt Storie the laſt: which brings it to that form of raw Silk that we commonly ſee ſold.

This Place above all others in *Italy*,

or in the World, is famous for excellent Soap-Balls, of which you will do well to provide your ſelf abundantly; they will keep in their perfection above 20 Years: You may have them of ſeverall Sizes, bigger or leſſer as you pleaſe. It is likeways famous for Saſſadges, which are the beſt cetainly in tke World: I have ſeen of them of 5 Crownes the Peece.

There is good Herbariſing towards the Hills, if your leiſure can permit you; you may take a Guide along with you. Upon theſe Hills, you will likeways find that famous Stone called *Lapis phoſphorus Bononienſis*, of which *Fortunatus Licet* hath written a particular Book. It is very hard and Flintie like, but more gliſtering; when it is calcined 48 hours in a reverberatory Fire & then ſet to cooll: If you expoſe it a little to the light and free Air, and on the ſudden bring it to the dark, it ſhines for a little while as if it were a Red burning Coale, but there is a kind of effloreſcence like Ruſt or greeniſh Duſt that growes u-

pon the Top of it, whilſt it is a Calcineing, which is moſt effectuall for the ſhining, and which if it by loſt by any Accident, the reſt will not be much worth, and for ſaving of this they uſe ordinarly to fix the Stone in Wax in the bottom of a Box, & ſo ſell them to Strangers, but this way does not ſecure them, to my certain Experience. The beſt way is to bring the Stone uncalcined and prepare it at home. I would have you to ſee an Apothecarie, who is a great Virtuoſo eſpecialie in Plants. He is called *Jacomo Zanoni ſpeciale da ſan Biaggio cuſtode de ſimplici in Bologna*; I believe he has Publiſhed ſomething of Plants by this time, for he ſhewed me a Number of Braſs cutts, which were allreadie Graven, and told me the intention he had as ſoon as he could get the reſt perfected, to cauſe print them. If they may be had, I intreat you to procure me one of them; you will do well to ſee his Garden, which is very Curious. And the beſt way to ingage all ſuch Men as he is, is to have allways a Parcell of rare

Seed

Seeds with you, and to give them ſome, by which means you will find them readie to give you whatever they can ſpare, in like manner.

I ſhall adviſe you to Viſit the Book-ſellers Shops, concerning which I muſt give you this generall advice, for finding out *Botanick* Books, that you take paines to look them all over your ſelf; for many times the Book-ſellers do not know their names. You will find here *Panacea ex herbis quæ a Sanctis denominantur* Item *Hiſtoria & Icones Capſicotum Bartholomæi Ambroſini in* 8o. *Bononiæ* 1630. alſo *Hyacinthi Ambroſini hortus Studioſorum & Novarum Plantarum hactenus non Seulptarum Hiſtoria* in 4o. *Bononiæ* 1657. But above all I muſt intreat you to buy me *Aldrovandus*'s works, which are 13 or 14 Tomes in *Folio*; you may buy them in Sheets, and have them packt up in your own things for *Venice*, where you will not fail to meet with frequent Occaſions of ſending them for *London*. I believe they will not coſt above 18 or 20 Crowns. and if they do I ſhall be readie to allow it.

It will not be a miſs here, if you think fit, to go by Land to *Modena*, *Parma* and *Piatzena* and returne by the River *Po* to *Ferrara*: But becauſe I had not the Fortune to ſee them my ſelf, I ſhall not ſay any thing of them, but returne to *Ferrara*, which is not above half a Days Journie, or thereabouts, from *Bolognia*.

Ferrara is ſituated in a large Plain about half a mile diſtance from the *Po*. It belongs to the Eccleſiaſtick State, and is governed by the *Popes* Legate. The Streets, Houſes and Places, are very handſome & fine, as alſo the Churches & Religious Houſes. In the Monaſterie of S. *Bennet*, you may ſee the Sepulchre & Epitaph of the famous Poet *Arioſto*. It hath a verie ſtrong and well contrived *Cittadale*.

From hence you go to *Venice* by Water, that is in an open Boat, by a *Canale* near to the ſide of the *Po*, where ye imbarke in a bigger Veſſel, which goes conſtantly twice a Week to *Venice*. If the Wind be favourable, you will eaſily accompliſh the Voyage in 10 or 12 houres time,

time, but if otherways, you may be longer, and therefore you will do well to make Proviſion of Victuals, to take along with you. When you Arrive at *Venice*, it will be needfull to Lodge in a convenient Place of the Town, and for that end, you will do well to provide your ſelf of a Recommendation to the Engliſh Conſul; from *Rome* or from *Bologna*. *Giles Jones* was Conſul in my time, and entertained Lodgers himſelf, he was a verie honeſt *Man*, and did faithfullie ſend my things to *London*, according to the addreſs I gave him. When you are ſetled in a Lodging, It will be time to take a View of the Town, for the doing of which and conſidering it well, 3 or 4 Weeks is little enough. Nothing in Nature can appear more prodigious than to ſee a Vaſt big Town ſeated in the middle of the Sea; everie Houſe whereof at one ſide or another is touched by the Water, and the neareſt Land being 4 or 5 Miles diſtance. It was built at firſt upon the little Iſland of *Rialto* in the Year 421, perhaps later by the Inhabitants of the

firm

firmLand that were chaced from their own homes by *Attila* King of the *Huns*, & forced to make choice of this place for their safety; ſince that time they have built upon 70 or 71 Iſles more, which are joyned together by upwards of 450 Bridges. The Town is about 8 Miles in compaſs. There are but few Streets built on both ſides, except ſome open places. The moſt part of the Streets have a Canale or Ditch in the middle, by which the Gondols paſs, which is a great commoditie, for there is ſcarce a Houſe in the Town, but one may be carried this way, either cloſe to it or within a few ſteps of it. The Canals are different in breadth, ſome more ſome leſs large, the narroweſt is broad enough for one Gondole to go by another; It is remarkable, that the Water Ebbs and Flowes here 4 or 5 foot, which is not obſerved in the *Adriatick* farther down towards *Naples*, nor in any other Port of the *Mediterranian* Sea; The Gondals are believed to be above fourteen or ſifteen thouſand in Number; they are ſmall tight Boats much cleaner & finer

finer than Oares upon the *Thames*, having a prettie Tilt over the ſeat where the Paſſengers ſit, & will be able to accommodat 5 or 6 Perſons: It is uſual for Gentlemen or Perſons of Qualitie to have their own Gondols, and thoſe Richer than the ordinary; ſome are rowed by one, ſome by two, and it is ſomewhat extraordinary that the Rower does not ſit within the Boat, but ſtands upon one ſide of it, and lookes the ſame way that he rows. At the turning of any Corner, after they come within ſuch a diſtance of it, they are obliged to cry, to give notice to the Gondols on the otherſide whom they cannot ſee, and he that cryes firſt hath this advantage, that he turnes cloſe by the corner, and the others are obliged to give him way and take it larger: And I aſſure you it is no ſmall wonder to me that there being ſo many corners to turne, and ſo continuall and frequent intercourſe of Gondols going ſome the one way, and ſome the other; and in the dark as well in the Day: there ſhould be ſo few Accidents of running one another down, e-

ſpeciallie, conſidering with what ſwiftneſs thay go. The largeſt Canale, called *Canale grande*, is about 13 or 14 hundred paces in length, & fourtie in breadth, and divides the Town as it were in two. The Bridge of the *Rivo alto*, or as it is commonlie pronounced *Rialto*, is one of the moſt magnificent Structures in the Citie: it conſiſts but of one *Arch*, & yet is ſaid to have coſt above 250 thouſand Duckets; at the one end of the Bridge, there are three large Streets divided by 2 rowes of Houſes, which are ſo many Merchant ſhops. This ſerves for the Exchange, where the Merchants meet about Noon to do their affairs.

There are ſo manie things conſiderable in this Place that it is difficult to comprehend them in this ſhort Narration, and therefore I ſhall onlie name a few of them, and leaue the reſt to your particular inquirie, which will not be hard for you to make, when you are upon the place. Be pleaſed then firſt to take notice among the Churches of that of St *Mark*, which properlie, is onlie the Dukes Chapel be-

long

longing to the Palace of St. *Mark*, whose Bodie being brought from *Alexandria* is preserved here; The Church has 24 *Chanoines* belonging to it under one Head, called *Primicero*. He is commonlie chosen by the Doge, and wears the Miter and other Ornaments of a Bishop, & uses to give his Benediction to the People as Bishops do. The inside of the Church is of Marble of diverse sorts, and all verie fine, with above 40 Marble Pillars; It is paved with Porphire, Serpentine &c. in Mosaick Work; Upon the Top of the great Altar, there is a Globe enriched with a great number of Pearles and other Jewels of price; The Roof of the Church consists of 5 *Cupula's* covered with lead; It hath 5 Doors of Brass, and over the great entrie on the outside there stands four Delicat Horses, equal in bigness to the Natural, of Brass Guilded, which at first were placed upon the Triumphal *Arch* of *Nero*, after he subdued the *Parths*, but were afterward carried to *Constantinople*, when the Seat of the *Empire* was removed from *Rome* and at last brought

hither by the *Venetians* when they took *Constantinople*. 2*ly*. That which is most worthie of the seeing (it may be in all the World) is the Treasure of St. *Mark*, where amongst other things you will see 12 Royal Crowns & 12 *Breast* Plates of Gold, ful of Pearles and Jewels; taken as they say at *Constantinople*; And the Tradition is, that they were the Ornaments of the 12 Maids of Honour that waited upon St. *Helena* Mother to *Constantine* the *Emperour*; several Rubies weighing 8 Ounces a Peece, and a Saphir that weighs ten Ounces; two Unicorns Horns; severall Vessels of Precious Stones: as Agat, Jaspir &c; one of Emerauld which a King of *Persia* presented the Senat with. One of one single Turkis; another capable to hold a *Scots* Quart of one single Granat; The Tiar or Bonnet wherewith the Duke is Crowned, is Garnished with Jewels of inestimable price; There is a vast deal of other Riches, which I cannot particularly remember; There is likeways to be seen the Picture of the blessed Virgin done by St *Luke*. The Acts of the A-

postles

poſtles writen in golden Letters by the hand of St *John Chryſoſtome*, *Patriarch* of *Conſtantinople*. It will be worth your while to go to the Top of the Steeple, from whence you will have a delicat Proſpect of the whole City and Neighbouring Iſlands, of a part of *Lumbardie*, of the ſeverall Mouths of the River *Po*, The Hills of *Iſtria*; & the Sea about. 3*ly*: The Palace of St *Mark*, whereof the *Arches*, Pillars, Halls and Chambers are all moſt Statelie, eſpecialy the great Halls, which are Painted by the greateſt Maſters of their time; for the better underſtanding of which, it will be fitt, that you get a Printed Inventorie of all the particular Ornaments of this Palace.

4*ly*, The *Piazza* of St *Marco*, which is one of the Largeſt and fineſt that can be ſeen in any Town in *Italy*; being compaſſed with moſt Stately and regular Buildings, with large *Arches* and *Porticoes* to walk in, in the time of Heat or Rain, with all ſorts of Merchandiſe and Trades. This Place is the moſt diverticeing in all *Venice*, for here you may

ſee

ſee People of many Nations with different Habits. At that end of that place which lookes to the Sea, there ſtands two Marble Pillars, each of them of them one Peece, of a great hight and bigneſs, at a reaſonable Diſtance one from another. Upon the Top of the one is placed a flying Lion guilded, which is the Armes of *Venice*, and the Symbole of St *Mark*; Upon the Top of the other the Statue of St *Theodore* gilded. Betwixt theſe Pillars, Juſtice is uſuallie done upon Male-factors. About the middle of the place ſtands 3 verie Tall Poles like unto Ships Maſts, whereupon the Standards of the Republick are diſplaied at great Solemnities. On that ſide of the place, which is oppoſit to the Dukes Palace, ſtands the *Mint-Houſe*, a verie goodlie Fabrick, compoſed of Stone and Iron, without any Wood at all. 5*ly*. The *Arſenal*, which is the largeſt and beſt Furniſhed in the World; it is ſtrongly Walled about, and the Sea drawn about it likeways. There are fifteen or ſixteen hundred Men conſtantly at Work, beſides

ſides Old Men, who are not able to work, but intertained for inſtructing the younger. Here are keept all ſort of *Amunitions* of War both for Sea & Land, in vaſt Quantities, and in that good Order, that I have heard ſome confidentlie ſay, *that there were Workmen within the* Arſenal, *that were able to build a* Gally, *and reik her out compleatly in one Hours time*; which if it be true, argues a great deal of ſharpneſs in the Workmen, and readineſs of the Materials.

There are ſeverall leſſer Iſlands at ſome diſtance from the Town, worthie to be ſeen, and particularlie, 1. *Murain* about a Mile Northward from the City. It is well built and many good Houſes in it; It is in this Iſland, that all thoſe famous Cryſtall Glaſſes ſo much talked of, and ſo much ſought after throughout the World, are made. It is obſerved here, that the Glaſs-works ſucceed much better on the one ſide of the Street than on the other. They have likeways a great Art of whitneing Wax, which is obſerved to ſucceed better in this Iſland

than

than any other place in or about the City. There are abundance of Oyſters likeways in this Iſland; they ordinarly keep them in Baskets near the Shoare, to have them in readineſs when they are called for, but in my opinion they are neither ſo pleaſant, nor ſo wholeſome as at *Lighorn* and other places, eſpeciallie being eaten raw, for I have often found the eating of them ſo, to give a verie troubleſome *Flux* of the Belly to ſeverall Perſons. 2*ly*. The Iſle of St *Helena*, where there is a verie ſtatelie Monaſterie & Church, with *Monks* of the *Order* of *Mont Olivet*. In this Church is keept the Body of the *Empereſs* St *Helena*. This Iſle lyes to the Eaſtward of the Town, and about two Miles further the ſame way, ſtand the two Forts *del Lido* and *Caſtelnovo*, which both defend them ſelves mutuallie, and ſecure the entrie to the City from Enemies in time of War. 3*ly*. *Malamocco*, where all Ships and Veſſels of anie conſiderable Burden do Arrive becauſe of the deepneſs of the *Harbour*. 4*ly*. The Iſle of St. *George*, lying

juſt

juſt before the place of St. *Mark*, at half a *Miles* diſtance, where there is an *Abbace* of the *Order* of St. *Benedict*, with a moſt Stately and Glorious Church, together with a Garden and fair Walks, which is thought no ſmall thing in that Place.

Altho' a Traveller cannot be alltogether ſure of his times, there being ſo many Contingencies that may force him either to Arive too ſoon or too late; yet it were to be wiſhed that a Man might happen to be at *Venice* in the time of *Carnoval*, becauſe of the *Opera's* and fine ſhows that are to be ſeen, and the Extraordinarie Muſick at that time. In the *Summer* time the great Divertiſement is to go in Gondole upon the great Canale, where towards the Evening, one may ſee Five, or ſix hundred Gondols touring up and down, full of Ladies and Gentlemen, & ſeveralls of them with Muſick, both Vocal and Inſtrumental; which is one of the greateſt *Guſto's* imaginable.

You cannot miſs to meet with a great many Curioſities here, both Natural and

Artificial, becauſe of the great reſort that Strangers have to this Place, eſpeciallie from the *Levant*; you will find *Medals*, *Intale's*, *Chamæo's* &c. amongſt the Goldſmiths. I have ſeen ſeverall Curioſities to ſell in the place of St. *Mark*, and ſometime within the Court of the Palace, and in many other corners throughout the City. You may meet with many Curioſities of *Glaſs*, that are both uſefull and delightfull. It will be worth your while to Viſit the Book ſellers Shops, for beſides many Curious Books, that you may light upon here, and particularly of *Botany*; you may likeways find verie many Books, that are prohibited in many other places of *Italy*. Be pleaſed to inquire diligently for a thin 4o. called *Trattato de ſimplici Pietre. & peſci marini che naſcono del lito di Venetia di Antonio Donati Farmacopeo all'inſegna di St. Liberale in Venetia* 1631. Printed by *Pietro Maria Bertano*. *Donati* himſelf was Dead before I came thither, but I found out his Brother, a Man of the

ſame

ſame Profeſſion and living at the ſame place, but nothing knowing in *Simples*. After I had told him the reſpect I had for his Brothers *Memorie*, and my regrate for the loſs of ſo worthie a perſon; he was pleaſed to ſhow me a great many *Braſs-Plates* of ſo many *Plants* not yet deſcribed, together with their deſcription done by his Brother; I am confident were they Publiſhed, they would make a bigger Volume than the firſt. They were in Confuſion when I ſaw them, but I put them in Order and praved him to keep them ſo, untill he ſhould find the opportunitie of printing them, which I found him willing to do at his own Expenſe, nor to truſt it with an other, leaſt his Brothers name ſhould have been ſtolen from it. If it be not as yet printed, you may ſee what you can do, either to purchaſe the Manuſcript and *Plates*, or promiſe the printing of it.

There are many Virtuoſi in the City, that have great Collections of fine things which you may be pleaſed to inquire after and ſee.

From *Venice* you have twentie five Miles to *Padua*, whereof four by *Berg* to the *Terra ferma*, and the reſt you go by Boat, drawen with Horſes by the River *Brent*, which is a moſt pleaſant and ſoft running River, having plain, Fertile & moſt delicious Fields on either ſide, full of Villages & pleaſure-Houſes, to which the Inhabitants of *Venice* uſe to reſort in the *Summer Time*.

The River runs not all of a Levell, & therefore there are three or four *Locks* or *Sluces*, by means whereof, at ſeverall places the *River* is made portable; which otherways it would not be. There is ſuch an other *Lock* upon the *Canale* of *Briar*, near to *Montargis* in *France*. You will more eaſilie underſtand the manner of them by ſeeing them, than by any deſcription I can make of them.

Padua, in Latine *Pattavium*. Is a very Ancient and Large Town; famous over the World, for its *Univerſity*; whence it is called *Padua la dotta*. There are many things conſiderable in the Town fit to be ſeen and take notice of. As. 1. The Churches

Churches as namely that of S. *Sophia*, that of *Justino*, which is all Pavemented with white & red Marble; there is an *Abbacy* joyning to it of the *Order* of St. *Benedict*; the Reformation of which Order did begin first here. It was Anciently the Temple of *Concord*. The place before the Church is very large & spacious. They say ten Thousand Men might be drawn up within it. The Church of St. *Antonia de Lisbon*, is notably designed, and hath many Rich things belonging to it; many Relique's, but amongst others the most considerable is the Body of St. *Antonia*, commonly called of *Padua*, because he Died and was interred here. There is great a Devotion payed to this *Saint*, and a great concourse dayly to the place, as well of the Inhabitants of the Town, as of *Pilgrims* that come from other places. They use to kiss the *Marble-Stone* that covers his Sepulchre; and they say it smels of Musk. 2*ly*. The palace of Justice, which is most stately. The Stairs are all of *Marble* covered with *Lead* without the support of any Pillar. The great *Hall* is 256 foot in length,

length, and 86 foot in breadth, and very well painted, and at the end of it, that Statue of *Titus Livius*, whose Tomb is likewavs to be seen in the Town. 3*ly*. The Schooles, which is a very ſtately Fabrick, being a 4 ſquare court, where you will ſee a great many of the Statues or *Buſta*'s, Names & Arms of ſo many Conſuls, that have been of the ſeveral Nations that compoſe the *Univerſity*; the *Scholars* here have large *Priviledges*, and many times abuſe them, and become very inſolent, inſomuch that they have been ſometimes known to threaten the *Podeſta* himſelf or Governour of the Town; they have, likeways a beaſtly cuſtome of carrieing Arms in the Night, inſomuch that it is never ſafe to be abroad after it begins to be Dark, for many are this way unhappity Murthered without any Offence given or taken, but only by wantoneſs, or rather Wickedneſs of the Scholars. 4*ly*. The Phyſical Garden, which is exceedingly fine, not ſo much for the number as rareneſs of the *Plants*. You may eaſily make your addreſs to the Profeſſor that

keeps

keers the Garden who in my time was the *Excellentiſſimus Signeur Tore*, but the Gardener will be ſufficient to do your turn, for in giving him a ſmall peece of Mony, you will command both *Seeds*, *Plants*, and all that he hath. We have a very worthie Gentleman of our Countrie, called Doctor *Cadenhead*; in my time he was Publick Profeſſor of *Logick nel Bo*, which is the Publick *Schooles*. He is a moſt courteous and obliging Gentleman, and will be ready to do you all the kindneſs's Imaginable. 5*ly*. You may ſee the Hoſpitals for ſick Folk, and many other things, which for Brevities ſake I omit, only I intreat you be at the paines to Viſit the Book-ſellers Shops; and if there be any new thing in Phyſick, ſince the 62 or 63 Year of God, I intreat you to bring them along with you for me, eſpecialy if there be any thing of *Rhodius*, who hath promiſed us his commentars upon *Cornelius Celſus* long ago.

If you pleaſe, you may make a little Journey to the *Euganean* Hils, which are not far from *Padua*. There is very good

Here

Herborifing upon them. It will be worth your while, likeways to see *Abbano*, a Village 3 or 4 Miles distant from *Padua*, famous for its Natural Baths. At the end of the Village there is a little rising or *know*; upon the Top of which there are a great many Springs of hot Water, some where of are scalding hot. The Water is convoyed by little Conduits to several Houses about, where Baths are keept for sick People, but the greater part of it is convoyed the other way by a trough, where, at the distance of a Musket shot, it moves a Milne. The water it self is whitish, having a white slimy substance in it, which it deposes every where, where it runs, and which in process of time becomes as hard as a Stone; in so much that the Miln-Wheel, and all the Wood that is toucht by it, becomes crusted as it were with *Marble*; and if it be not broken of timeously, it stops the Motion of the Wheel just as *Ieeicles* use to do with us. The Country about *Padua* is very Plain and exceedingly Fertile, insomuch that they use to say, *Bo-*

lognia

lagnia la graſſa, ma Padua la paſſa; yet the Wine is not good, but a red ſmall Claret-Wine ſuch as they uſe at *Venice* for ordinarie drink. When you have paſt ſome time at *Padua*, and ſatisfied your ſelf, of all that is to be ſeen and known there, it will be time to ſet forward for *Milan*.

From *Padua* to *Verona*.

	Miles
Vicenza - -	12
Montebello - -	12
Scaldere - -	10
Verona - -	12

In going from *Padua* to *Vicenza*, you will do well to turne a little out of the way to ſee a place called *Guſtoſo*, which is a Houſe of Pleaſure belonging to a particular Perſon, where, beſides many Curioſities, of Gardens &c. there is particular wayes of conveying the Wind from the *Caves* below to the upper Rooms,

which makes a Delicat *Freſco* in the greateſt heats of Summer. It ſtands at the foot of a very great *Mountain*, under which are the vaſteſt and biggeſt *Caves* I ever ſaw; but ſeem not to be Natural, but rather Quarries, out of which the greateſt part of the Stone that *Vicenza* has been built with, has been taken. In one place of theſe *Caves*, there is a little Well made by the Water that drops from the Top of the *Cave*, which petrifies any Wood, Straw &c. that lyeth any time in it, and yet the Water keeps clear it ſelf, without congealing. Near to the City of *Vicenza*, upon your left hand, you wil ſee a delicat Peece of *Architecture*, made by the famous *Architect Vinogli*, which is likeways deſigned in his Book; It is only a Houſe of Pleaſure, and ſtands upon a conſiderable hight from the City, diſcovering all the Country round about.

Vicenza is a good large Town, having many fine Churches and Palaces, with a large place for Tilting and other Exerciſes: there is likeways in it a Noble Theatre built by *Vinogly*: the Country about is exceedingly

ingly Fertile, and abounds with all ſort of good Fruit, and is therefore called the *Garden of Venice.*

Verona is an eaſie days Journey from *Vicenza*; It is an Ancient City, large and well built, having many ſtately Palaces, Churches &c. &an old *Amphitheatre*, yet more intire than any other in *Italy*. The Town is divided in two by the River *Adice*, it is wel Fortified, having 12 *Royal Baſtions*, and three *Caſtles*; the two parts of the Town, are conjoyned by 4 large *Stone Bridges*. There is excellent Herborizing upon the Hils near to the City, but eſpecially upon the *Monte baldo*, which is about 20 Miles diſtant from this City, and which is deſcribed at great length by *Joannes Pona*, whoſe Book I ſuppoſe you have ſeen. The Palace *del Conte Juſti*, is worthie the ſeeing, together with the Gardens and *Grotta's*. Amongſt the reſt, there is one of a Reaſonable Capacitie built with that Artifice, that four Perſons being placed in the four Corners, may ſpeake each of them to his Neighbour in the oppoſit Corner,

and yet not be heard by those that ſtand in the middle between them. In the Palace of the *Signeur Conte Gregorio Bevilaqua*, there is a Gallerie, in which you may ſee a great many fine Pictures, Statues, *Medals*, and other Rarities.

From *Verona* you paſs by *la peſcheira*, which is a ſtrong Fort, upon the River that iſſues from the *lago di Garda*: from thence you go to *Diſſanzano*, which tho' it be no big Town, but rather a Village, I look upon it as one of the pleaſanteſt ſituations in *Italy*; being upon the ſide of the *lago di Garda*, a Lake not ſo broad as long, for in length it reaches to the *Alpes Rhetici*. The Country about is pleaſant and Fertile, and the Lake it ſelf abounds with all ſorts of Excellent Fiſh, ſuch as *Pykes*, *Pearches*, red and white Trouts &c. and of all there are ſome very big. In my time there was an Old French-man, that keept a very good *Otelria*; where we had excellent Fare both of fiſh and Fleſh, and the beſt Wine in the whole State of *Venice*, and all at a reaſonable Rate.

From

From *Diſſanzano*, you go to *Breſcia*, which is not above half a days Journey diſtant from *Diſſanzano*. It is a large and very ſtrong Town, eſpecialy the Caſtle thereof placed upon a Hill, that Commands the Town. It is famous for making of *Guns*, and *Piſtols*, eſpecialy the *Cannons* of them, which are the beſt I ever ſaw by farr. If you have the opportunity of carriage, it would be worth your while to make Proviſion for your ſelf here. If you reſolve to make your return, not to *Lions* but, throw *Switzer-Land* and *Germany*, down the *Rhen*, & ſo throw *Flanders* and *Holland*, then it will be fitt when you are at *Bolognia* to go up the *Po*, by *Modena*, *Parma*, *Piazenza*, and ſo to *Millan*, and from thence to *Turrin*, and then back to *Millan* again, and ſo returne by the other way of *Bergamo*, *Breſcia*, *Diſſanzano*, *Verona*, *Vicenza* and *Padua* to *Venice*, by which means you will not only ſee the ſweeteſt and moſt fertile places of *Lumbardie*, but alſo have the commoditie of bringing what ever you find in all that

way

way to *Venice*, from whence it may easily be Convoyed into *England*. From *Brescia* to *Bergamo* you have a dayes Journey: You must Dine at a Place called *Pallazolo*; It is a little inconsiderable Town. I remember we had a Letter of Recommendation from the Duke of *Norfolks Major-Domo* at *Padua*, to a Gentleman in this place, who was exceedingly Civil to us & sent us a Present of excellent Wine, & (which was of farr greater importance to us) gave us the assurance of the peaceableness of the Countrey & security of Travelling, which sometimes is not without the danger of being robbed; it being near the Frontiers of the state of *Millan*: & in such cases, it is usual for Rogues, when they have done a Mischief to pape into the next state, where the Laws of the other State cannot reach them. The project of our recommendation, was to have been conducted by this Gentleman on our way; if there had been any such need. He willingly profered it, but we, upon the assurance he gave us did as willingly deny to accept it.

Ber

Bergamo is ſituated upon the ſide of a Hil, Fortifie with 9 *Baſtions* beſides the *Caſtle*, which is extreamly ſtrong. There is, as I take it, in the *Dominicans* a Rare *Bibliotheque*, Collected by the great expenſe of *Alexander Martinengo*, You will do well here to exchange all your *Venetian* Money into *Spaniſh* Money, & ſuch as will paſs into the State of *Millan*. You have a Days Journey from hence to *Millan*, and muſt Dine at a Place called *Villa nova*: as ſoon as ye have Dined, you paſs the River *Teſin*: And then enter the State of *Millan*.

As you enter the State of *Millan*, you will find ſome Searchers or wayters of the Cuſtom-Houſe, to whom you muſt give ſome ſmall thing to let your Baggage paſs, or elſe you may be troubled with them.

The State of *Millan*, altho' but ſmall in extent, is yet one of the pleaſanteſt & Fertileſt places in *Italy*. The Country is very Plain. The High-ways for the moſt part very large and ſtraight, planted with *Trees* and *Hedges*, on every ſide,

and

and having Canales of water, for the moſt part, on every ſide; and Travellers have this Advantage alſo to meet with better *Inns* and better accommodation here than on any other Road in *Italy*. The Inhabitants are not given to mutiny and Rebellion as thoſe of *Naples*, but willingly ſubmit to their Prince. It is ſaid that the King of *Spaine* Governs the Kingdom of *Sicilie* with mildneſs: *Naples* with ſubtilitie and the Dutchie of *Millan* with Authoritie. They ſay likeways that the inferior Governours of *Sicilie*, only but Gentlie: Thoſe of *Naples* eat luſtilie, but that in *Millan* they devoure. I have obſerved throughout all *Italy*, that the greateſt part of the *Inn-keepers* and *Taverners* even in *Rome* it ſelf are *Milaneſe*: as alſo that the greateſt part of the Maſons that ſerve all *Italy*, are of this Countrie: and it is a verie great Mark both of their love to their Countrie and loyaltie to their Prince, that when they are not able to get ſo much by ſtaying at home, as to entertain their Wives and Children, and pay Publick Burdens, they

are contented to live abroad moſt part of their lives, and returne that home which they Gaine abroad; for they never carrie their Wives with them, nor Children till they be able to Gaine for themſelves: Onlie it may be they make them a Viſit ſometimes. The Citie of *Millan*, which is Capital of the Dutchie, is one of the ſtatelieſt in *Italy*: it is near ten Miles in compaſs, but a conſiderable part of it, eſpeciallie toward the Walls, is Gardens. The Streets are large & handſome; Many ſtatelie Churches and Palaces: But I ſhall Mark them a little more particularly as I have done in other Towns: And 1. to begin with the Churches, It is ſaid there are above 230 in the Citie and Suburbs, whereof 96 are parochial: 40 Convents of Religious Men, and 50 of Religious Women. The Cathedral Church called *il Domo*, is one of the greateſt and moſt Glorious in *Italy* except St. *Peters* at *Rome*. It is intirely built of white *Marble* within & without, but that which is to be pitied is, that the deſign is *Gothick*; it is not yet

quite finished; but they are still at work, and you may guess when they are like to come to an end, they haveing been up wards of 200 Years at work allreadie. There are above 600 *Marble* statues about the Walls, everie one of which cost at least 1000 Crowns, amongst which the statue of *Adam* and St. *Bartholomew* are much esteemed, especiallie the latter which is thought to be one of the best in *Europe*. The Pend of the Church is supported by 160 white *Marble* Pillars, each of them of that bigness, that scarcelie can three Men fathom them. It is believed that they stand not under 10000 Crowns a peece. All the rest of the parts of the Church are correspondent in Magnificence, only it appears to me to be somewhat darker than need were. Amongst many other things that are considerable in this Church is the Body of St. *Charles Boromeus* in a Chappel under Ground. It hath a Lamp burning before it, and you look down through an Iron Tirles from the Church to see it. You may see the Head and Feet, but the

rest

reſt of the Bodie is covered with his pontificall Habit. There is a rich Treaſure belonging to the Church, where you will ſee, amongſt other things, a Silver ſtatue of the ſame St. *Charles* in his Pontifical Habit, with many precious Stones of great Value upon the Myter thereof. It was preſented by the Jewellers and Goldſmiths of *Millan*. In the Church of St. *Ambroſe*, you may ſee a Pillar in the middle of the Church, upon which ſtands the *Brazen Serpent* that *Moſes* elevated in the Wilderneſs. You may likeways ſee two ſtatelie Tombs, one of the Emperour *Luis*, and the other of *Pepin* King of *Italy*, both Sons of *Charles* the Great. Here alſo you may ſee the Chapel where St. *Auguſtine* was Baptized. In the Church of St. *Satyre*, upon the great Altar there is a Picture of the bleſſed Virgin with the Babe *Jeſus* in her Armes, of which they tell a wonderfull Story, that it being placed upon the Church-Yard-Wall, a certain Gameſter called *Maſſario Vigonzonio*, being mad to have loſt his Money, ſtruck the little *Jeſus* with a poy-

nard, whereupon immediately there guſht out abundance of Blood, after which it was placed upon the great Altar where it is yet to be ſeen.

2*ly*. The Palaces; amongſt the reſt that of the Governour.

3*ly*. The Hoſpitals; which are ſaid to entertain above 9000 poor People all the Year long, at the expence of the Publick. That which is called the great Hoſpital, entertaines alone more than 4000, and ſo it may, for it has three Score ten Thouſand Crowns of Yearlie revenue. The *Lazaretto* is a kind of Hoſpital without the Walls, It is a large Square court about a Mile in Compaſs, not unlike the form of the *Carthuſians* Houſes; that are divided into ſo many little appartments. The chief Deſign & uſe of it, is in the time of the Plague; at other times it ſtands emptie, only ſome few perſons that have the keeping of it, remaine there.

4*ly*. The places in the Town; chiefly the Exchange, where the Merchants meet; there you will ſee the ſtatue of St.

Au

Auguſtin, and the place where he taught Rhetorick before his converſion to the Chriſtian Faith.

5*ly*. St. *Ambroſe's Bibliotheck*, where not only theſe Books that belonged to St. *Ambroſe* himſelf, but many other Books that have been preſented ſince, are kept.

6*ly*. *Septalie's* Galerie. This *Manfredo Septali*, is Son to that famous Phyſician *Ludovicus Septalius*, who hath written many things, & learnedly in Philoſophie and Medicine. He is at preſent one of the *Canons* of the great Church; And one of the greateſt Virtuoſi in *Italy*. His Studie of Books conſiſts of 2 or 3 Roomes. His Galerie of Curioſities of three Roomes. The Curioſities are both Natural and Artificial, of ſo great a Number and Varietie, that I muſt not inſiſt upon particulars; but only refer you to the deſcription thereof in Latine by *Paulus Maria Terſagus*, the Book is in 4*o*. *Dertono* 1664, and bears the name of *Muſæum Septalianum*. He hath alſo an other Room or two, full

of

of working Tooles, some for turning, others for Grinding of optick Glasses of all sorts and Fashion; and here you will see a great Variety of Musical Instruments. Most part of the Booksellers live near to the Exchange, but their Magasins are in severall other places of the Town; you must be carefull to see them all. You will undoubtedly find some to please, on which perhaps you will not readily fall else where.

You will meet with many Curiosities in this place, especiallie of *Cristal*, brought hither from the Alps, and a Thousand Conceits, most delicatly wrought of Straw. I have heard of peeces of *Cristal*, with severall shapes represented within them naturally, as of Trees, Flees, &c. others with a drop of water within them, that one might perceive to move, but is was not my Fortune to light on any such.

7ly. The Castle of *Milan*, is one of the greatest Forts in *Italy*, with six Royal Bastions, a large Fossey full of running water, and within it a second Wall of great

ſtrength. The Place within will admit of 6000 Men to be drawn up, It has above 200 peece of *Cannon*, all ſorts of *Ammunition* and 600 Spaniards in Garriſon. It has a Water Miln within it for Grinding of Corn, which is moved by the running Water that fills the Ditches.

At a Miles diſtance from the Town, there is a Privat Gentlemans Houſe, where the *Echo* is ſo excellent that it repeats above 40 times, which you may try, ether by ſpeaking Loud or otherways with a Trumpet; but the ſureſt way is with Piſtol Shot, for then you may diſtinctly tell to 40, one after another.

The *Carthuſians* have a ſtately Monaſtery at 10 Miles diſtance from *Millan*, wihin five Miles of *Pavia*, which hath 500000 Crowns of Yearly revenue; The Monks uſe to entertain Strangers for one Night. The Church is of a moſt Delicat Fabrick and very Rich. If you pleaſe you may go from hence to *Pavia*; Anciently *Ticinum*, and afterward called *Pavia*. The Town is very ſtrong and ſtands upon the *Teſin*.

It

It is the Chief *University* of the Dutchie of *Millan*, but because I was not in it my self I cannot say much of it, only I have heard that in the great place of the City stands the *Brazen Statue* of the Emperour *Constantine*, or as some think of *Antoninus*, very much esteemed. If you list to go thither I believe it may be well worth your seeing, because of the *University*, for, for any thing I know, there may be both good Books, and a *Physical* Garden there.

From *Millan* to *Turin*, you have about 73 *Miles*,

From *Millan* to *Turin*.

Buffalora	- -	-9
Novara	- -	-16
Vercelli	- -	-15
S. Germano	- -	-13
Ciuuas	- -	-10
Turino	- -	-10

You have two *Rivers* to pass, by Boat *viz.*

viz. the *Dorn*, after you paſs *Vercelli* and the *Teſin* near to *Cinuas*: Near to *Vercelli* you enter into *Piedmont*, & there you will meet with waiters or Cuſtomers to whom you muſt give ſome thing, and before this time it will be fit that you have changed all your *Spaniſh* Money except it be Piſtols, or half Piſtols of Gold, for theſe will paſs any where, either in *Piedmont* or *France*. When you Arrive at *Turin* you will think your ſelf allready in *France*, for their Apparel, Cuſtoms and Diſcourſe, are almoſt altogether *French*.

Turin, *Auguſta Taurinorum* is the Capital City of *Piedmont*, and is ſituated in a Plain about 20 Miles diſtant from the Alps; having the *Po* on the one ſide and the *Dorn* on the other. The Dukes of *Savoye* keep their Court here, and have made it both very pleaſant & very ſtrong: There is the old and new City, which is very well and regularly built. It is compaſſed with *Royal Baſtions*, and Walls. It hath a *Citadale*, conſiſting of 5 ſtrong *Baſtions*. They ſay it is after the Mo-

del of the *Citadale* of *Antwerp*. The great Church is called the *Domo*, where amongst other relicts is keept and had in Veneration the *Sanctum Sudarium*, upon which the *Visage* of our Saviour & the greatest part of his Body is impressed. There is a famous *University* here, & this is said to be the first Town in *Italy* that had the first use of Printing. The Castle serves now the Duke for a Palace. There is a rare Galerie to be seen, with many fine *Pictures*, *Antick Statues* &c. and a great Collection of *Manuscrips*. Amongst the new Buildings the Royal Place is considerable; the walks thereof being full of Shops and Merchandice of all sorts. You may likeways see the *Valentine*, which is a beautifull Palace, built by *Madam Royal* a little beneath the Town upon the Bank of the *Po*. In the Suburbs of the *Po*, there is a House called *Albergo* worthie the seeing, because of the many excellent Manufactories of Silk, and other Stuffs that are made there.

I leave the reſt to your own obſervation, that *I* may haſte to bring you over the Alps; the ordinarie way is to Travel with the Meſſenger to *Lions* or to *Geneva*. We came to *Lions*. *It* is a Journey of 8 or 9 dayes. The firſt day we parted from *Turin* about ten a Clock in the forenoon, and came to lye all Night ſome 10 or 12 Miles from *Turin*, having allready entered into one of the Vallies that leads to the foot of the Hill; the next day we Dined at an other little Village hard by the foot of the Hill, called *Monte Cene*, here we hired Mulets to carrie us up the Hill; it being impoſſible for our Horſes to do it. You muſt likeways hire Men to carrie you down on the other ſide of the Hill, becauſe it is a great deal too far to walk, and the way that the Horſe goes, is farr about, becauſe of the ſteepneſs of the Hill. And yet *I* muſt tell you that the Hill is three times ſteeper and leſs acceſſible on the *Italian* ſide than on the *French* ſide. As you mount the Hill, at firſt you will find the ſoyle ſomewhat fertile at leaſt wayes for

paſturage and abundance of Wood; but when you are got higher you will find nothing but Rocks, & Shrubs, here & there; there is a little beck in the face of the Hill, where there ſtands a few Houſes, or rather corbie nefts; a habitation which ſome People have choſen for the benefit they may make by Accommodating Strangers that paſs that way, for they are all Victualing-Houſes, and (as I take it) a Smith or two. When you paſs this and continue ſtill to *Mount*, you will be about the middle Region of the Air, and it's a hundred to one; but you may ſee *Clouds* enough beneath you, & it may be the Rain falling from them; and then you will begin to find it cold what ever time of the Year it be, and the the higher you go it will ſtill be the colder, till you come to the very higheſt pitch you are to go, and there you will meet with a little Houſe, in which one can ſcarce ſtand upright, where, if you have leiſure, you will get ſome Bread & Drink to buy; they uſually have white Hares and white Partridges to ſell, and

as

as usuall it is for Strangers to buy them for curiosities sake, & have them dressed at their next Lodging. From this you have a Plain of above half a mile in length, which for the most part is covered with Snow, except in the heat of Summer and then it will be green in some places that are most exposed to the Sunn. The great Pike of the Hill, which you leave upon the right hand as you enter the plain, is above two miles higher, and perpetualie covered with deep Snow. About the middle of the plain stands the ruin of a great House, which *Madam Royal* began to build, but whither she finished it or not, I cannot tell; however I am sure nothing but *omnipotencie* could make a House resist the Rage of so much Wind and Storm, as that Place is Subject to. When you come to the end of the plain, there is an other little Victualling House, but it was Desolate, when I pass'd. You quite your moulets at the entrie into the Plain, and take your own Horses, and here you quite them again, and leave your Messenger to wait upon them to the bottom

of

of the Hill, the beſt way he can, and permit your ſelf to be carried by two men which came along with you (for according to the number of the Companie there comes two for one from the *Italian* ſide, as I hinted at before) It is a kind of Barrow, with a litle Seat, & a back at it, with two little handles to hold by, & a foot board for ſtreaching your limbs before you, tyed at both ends with a peece of ſmall Rope, that they ſet you upon; & then carrie you the neareſt way down the Hill, which you would think ſteep enough for *Goats* to climb. They go at the Rate of an Ordinary Horſe trot, & as they go will triſt the ſtones to ſtep upon, which lye confuſedly here and there, as exactly as if they were a paire of ſtairs and yet they will not fall once in 500 times, and if they ſhould it would be a fall without any great Perill. But indeed the danger on the *Italian* ſide is much greater; there being great Precipices on the one hand, where into, if one ſhould fall it were impoſſible to eſcape, inſomuch that I have often wondred how any Body durſt

ad

adventure to climb upon a Beasts back: and yet it is admirable to see with what dexteritie these poor Moulets pick out their way, where scarce any man could crawle all four, & how sure footed they are. But I must return to the *French* side, where you may pay off your porters when they have brought you to your Lodging at a little Village near to the foot of the Hill. The ordinarie rate is a Crown a Head that is, half a Crown to every Porter.

I have told you the way of passing the *Mount Cene* at such Seasons, of the Year, as there is little or no Snow: But in the Winter time when the Snows are fallen the Passage is much more uneasie & unsafe, especiallie if they be newly fallen, and the paths not trod; for then it is not only impossible to go without 2 or 3 Guides, that in case one should drop throw the Snow there may be more hands to let fall a Rope and bring him up again; for sometimes that will happen, as when a Courier is necessitat to pass upon important affairs, & any of the Guides chance to mistake a step, he will some times

times slip down 100 fathom or two. But this is not the greatest Danger neither, for in the *French* side, from the foot of the Hills, you have a whole dayes Journey and more through a narrow Valley with a small River in the middle of it, which at the foot of the Mount *Cenis* one may easily step over, but it grows still bigger, as it advances throw the Valley; being increased by the water that pours from every cleft of the Hills and Rocks, which are on every side of the Valley, of a prodigious height, and most precipitious: The current of the River falling sometimes to be on one side of the Valley, and sometimes on the other, for the most part casts the highway on the contrary side; So that very often you will chance to pass under horrible Rocks that hang over the high-way, and when the Snow is new fallen and they loaden with it, the least noise in the World would bring down a whole Mountain of Snow, So that if a Passinger were so caught, you might look upon him as buried till the following Spring.

But

But I shall advise you to choose a fitter Season, and then you will have the Satisfaction of Herboriſing, for the ower parts of the Hills are all covered with Trees & many ſorts of Plants, that do not grow Naturalie in an other Soil. I confeſs my Fortune, as to this, was ill; for after I paſt the *Monte Cene*, we had a conſtant deluge of Rain, till I came the length of *Chamberrie*. But I muſt not here forforget to acquaint you with an other particular that had almoſt eſcaped me, in time of Snow: and it is this. When you come to the *French* ſide (ſuppoſing the Snow to be frozen and able to bear above;) there is a ſingular way of going down the Hill, which they call *Ramaſſer, ou ſe faire Ramaſſe*. That is to have a little hurdle of Wood, upon which the Paſſingers is placed, with a little bit of Boord behind it, upon which the fellow ſtands that Guides the way, and ſo you come hurling down together, at a greater rate than the ſwifteſt Horſe in the World is able to go.

I

I do not remember to have remarked any thing worthie the troubling you with, upon the way from *Mont Cene* untill you come the length of *Momilian*, except only that the Inhabitants near the *Alps*, are troubled with a certain Diſeaſe called *Bronchocele*, which is an outward ſwelling in their Throats from the Chin downward, ſometimes to the middle of their Breaſt, ſo that they appear at firſt to have no Neck or Chin, but one continued Thing from their Mouth downward. It is exceedingly hard and eaſily affected with Cold; the cauſe of it is believed to be their continual Drinking of Snow-water, which runs continually from the Neigbouring Hills.

Montmelian, is a Fortreſs of great ſtrength upon the Borders of *Savoye* near to *Dauſin*; it is the only conſiderable place for ſtrength in all *Savoye*, & ſtands within 3 leagues of *Chamberrie*, & within 5 or 6 of *Granoble*, which is a Parliament Town, and the Capital City of *Dauſine*; as *Chamberrie* is of *Savoye*. If the neceſſity of your occaſions and your

Engagement to the Meſſenger oblige you not to go ſtraight to *Lions*, it will be very proper to ſee *Granoble*, Anciently called *Gratianopolis* from the Emperour *Gratian*: not that he was the firſt Founder of it, but becauſe he enlarged it much, and beautified it. It lyes in a plain at the foot of the Hill *Chelmont*, and hath the River *Iſere* on the one ſide, & *Drac*, which is an impetuous torrent on the other. A little beyond the *Drac*, there is a wonderfull Curioſitie to be ſeen; that is, a Fountain that burneth conſtantly. The Fields about the Town are exceeding Fertile, and carrie good Wine, but the neighbouring Hills are ſo high, that you may ſee Snow all the dayes of Summer upon their Tops. The Manufactorie of Gloves and dreſſing of Skins of all ſorts is much commended in this City.

But the moſt conſiderable thing in all this Country to be ſeen is the great *Charter-Houſe*, ſo called becauſe the General of the *Order* is obliged to Reſide here. It is a ſtatelie *Monaſterie*, but ſtands in the wildeſt place that ever my feet trod

upon. The Reaſon they give for chooſing this place is, becauſe *St. Bruno*, the firſt *Inſtituter* of their *Order*, did penance here; It ſtands very near the *Mount Chelmount*, being three Miles diſtant from *Granoble* by a continual aſcent. Theſe three leagues will take you eight or nine good Hours riding, for in many places it is not ſafe to ride, and you muſt be forced to walk a foot. About the mid-way there ſtands a little inconſiderable Village of 4 or 5 Houſes, where it wil be fit to repoſe a little; you will get Bread and Wine, and it's fourtie to one but you may meet with ſome good peece of *ſanglier*, which abounds upon the Hill; being it is for the moſt part covered with Trees. When you come within a Mile of the Houſe, you meet with a great Port and a Porter to wait upon it, who I ſuppoſe ſhuts it in the Night time. Within the Port there is a Bridge over a great Cleft, within, which runs a little Rivolet; there is no poſſibilitie of entering any where on that ſide, but by this Port, from which you aſcend ſtill to the Monaſterie, but,

the

the way is easie, and all within the tops of the Hills covered with *Oakes*, *Beeches*, and *Fir-Trees*; within half a Mile of the Monasterie or some less, stands their Stables, Garnels and other Office-Houses, which indeed are statelie and well appointed, for there they have lay-brothers of all Trades that serve to their purpose, and to this place it is that your Horses are sent back from the Monasterie to be kept till your going away, and if by chance any of your own or Horses Furniture had been broken by the way, or your Horses lost a Shooe, they will be all required next Morning without your desiring it. They have good store of Hay, and have made several Closes near to the Monasterie, (which stands on that side of the Hill that hangs to the *Southwest*, and consequently has most of the *Sun* for making of Hay,) having felled down all the Wood that grew upon them. When you Arrive at the Monasterie, you alight from your Horses and then the Porter desires you to stay untill he call the Prefect, who presently comes and informs

him

himself of your Names, Qualities, Country, and the Occasion of your coming (for most part come out of Devotion, and they be but few Strangers that come for Curiositie, but however all are welcome,) which being done he craves you Patience to acquaint the General, but he very soon returnes to conduct you to your apartement, only you must leave your Swords and Pistols with the Porter at the Gate. The Monasterie is verie large, and they have a different apartment for most Nations. We were carried into one that was very convenient, being a large Room wanscoted about with Firr-Boords; and for Fireing, every Log of Wood they put on, is like the End of a Ships-Mast. Our Beds for the most part were at the sides of the Room within the Wal, all boorded about like a Ships Cabbin; and for Courtens having two folding leaves, which you may shut or leave open at pleasure. Upon our first Arrival into this Room, we were presented with a Collation of very good Wine, Bread, Butter and Cheese; and then a Guide

given

given us to conduct us up the Hill, yet half a Mile further, to see St. *Bruno's* Chapel, that stands in the place where he did his Pennance for many Years together, as they will more particularly inform you, & as you returne they will let you see another Chapel Dedicated to our Lady. By that time you are returned to the Monasterie it will be time to Supp, and then according to your number you will be treated with more or fewer Dishes. We were only six in Companie, and we had above 30 Dish of Meat, but there was not above three or four Varieties, except in the way of dressing; & for that they are admirable. I believe we had at least a Dussen of different dishes of Eggs, all prepared in different maners; the rest were a few Fishes and *Fritato's*, for seeing they never eat Flesh themselves, it cannot be exspected they should give it to any other Body within their Monasterie. The next Morning the Prefect conducts you thorow the House, shewes you the different Apartments, and particularlie to us was shown that of the

English Nation, which they used to Affect for them in former times, but now because of their defection from the Faith, they have given it to the *German* Nation. They shew you painted about the Walls the severall Torments & Deaths inflicted upon those of their Order in *England*, in the time of King *Henry* the 8. & Queen *Elizabeth*. They let you see the Church, the *Library*, the *Refectory*, the Religious *Cells*, the *Kitchen*, (which is the best I have seen in *France* after that of the *Jesuits* at *La-Fleseh*,) and lastly the *Cellers*, which are well enough furnished, but nothing so well as those at *Naples* of the same *Order*. If any Gentleman be desirous to see the General, and speake with him, it will be granted him, and he will find him very Civil. All this being done you Breakfast, the Prefect waits upon you to the Gate, where your Horses attend you, and your Arms are delivered you, & so leaveing a little Drink-Money to the Servants, (about a Crown a Head for Gentlemen,) you take leave and returne again to *Granoble*. I must only add that all

all this Hill over there is excellent Herbarizing.

From *Grenoble* to *Lions*, you have a Matter of 15 leagues, in which there is little considerable.

From *Chamberrie* to *Lions* there is 16 leagues, but nothing considerable upon the way; save only that within 2 Miles of *Chamberrie* you have only the *Gabelette* to pass, which is a very steep and high Mountain in several parts precipicious, especiallie on the *Savoy* side, yet you mount that side on your own Horses, and must carrie along with you from *Chamberrie* Porters to carrie you down the Hill, on the *French* side. I think you will pay but half a Crown for your two Porters, and you will find them as dexterous in their Trade, as those of *Mount Cenis*.

Some that have a mind to see *Geneva* pass the *Alps*, either by the *Mount Sampion* or the Mount *St. Bernard*, and so from *Geneva* either go straight to *Lions*, which is a Matter of 26 Leagues, or else from *Geneva* go to *Chamberrie*, which is

12 Leagues, and from thence to *Montmelian*, the *Grand Charterhouse*, and so pass by *Granoble* to *Lions*. This is all that occurs to my Memorie at present, concerning this Journey.

In truth I am very sensible that it might have been much more accurat, had I been so diligent as to write of it in the time I made the Journey, when all things were fresh in my Memorie. But that occasion being lost; *I* had no more left me, but to Recollect my Thoughts as carefully as I could to satisfie your desire, & the ratherbecause I am hopefull, it will provoke you to make a more diligent *Inquiry* after all things, and to set them down Orderly, without trusting your Memorie. This *I* conjure you to do; and assure your self, it is one of the greatest things *I* will exspect from you at your return. *I* confess, *I* have been somewhat prolix in my narration, but, if you consider the vastness and Fertilitie of the Subject, you will find few Towns in *Italy*, of which there might not have been more said than I have said of them all; & this you will

will easily find to be true if you please to make a Collection of those Books that are writen of the Antiquities and Curiosities, of each of them: For there is scarcelie any Town in *Italy*, where you may not find such Books. However such as it is I offer it you, and wish it were better for your sake, for whose service it was only undertaken; and if it prove acceptable and usefull to you, I have my designe. I shall onlie add that it had been sent you much sooner, had not the Necessitie of an Extraordinarie attendance upon this *Winter-Session*, so often withdrawn me, together with the other Duties of my Profession, which I was Obliged to perform.

Postscript.

A List of those Things, which I desire The Laird of LEVINGSTONE *to procure for me in* Italy.

1. All the new Books of *Physick*, *Botany*, and that any way relate to the Historie of Nature, that have been printed since

the 64. and of Old Books, *Aldrovandi's* works at *Bologna*, together with any other he can meet with, that was contained in the first List I gave him when he parted from hence, as also at *Rome* I desire him to buy me a Book in *Taildouce*, containing all the Antiquities, *Palaces Statues, Churches, Villa's, Fountains, Pyramids* &c. in *Rome*. I would have it of the best, largest and finest Impression; and if you cannot get them so in one Book, I would have you take them in severall Fashions as you can best find them: You may inquire *appresso Giacomo di Rossi a la Pace in Roma*. Also *Caroli Avantij, Paralcipomena Botanica*, if it be to be had, for I never saw it, onlie he promiseth it in his *Notes* in *Cænam Baptistæ Fieræ* 4. *Patav* 1649.

2. At *Florence* I desire that you would remember to procure me a small Parcel of all the Varieties of Stones you can come by. The readie way will be to inquire for them at the Stone Cutters in the great Dukes Chapel at St. *Laurence* Church, or else at the Work-men that work in Stone for

Ca

Cabinets at the Dukes Gallerie. But above all, of these two kinds of Stone that are most comon at *Florence*; whereof the one Represents Trees, and Forrests; the other, Towns and Villages: I would have of each two or three large handsome choise Peeces, fitt to be put in Frames. I would likeways have of those peeces of *Crystal* that are extraordinarie for Colour, or otherwayes that have any Substance contained within them; as water, &c. you may possibly find such, either at *Florence* or *Millan*, or it may be *Venice* or any other where. There is likeways a Stone called *Lapis Fungiferus*; It is a Stone that being placed in the Ground produces large Mushroms; I had one of them given me at *Rome*, but unhappily lost it at *London*. To the best of my Memorie, they are commonly found about *Praeneste*, commonly called *Palestrina*. Some honest Virtuoso, & particularlie *Padre Bartlieri alla Minerva in Roma*, will tell you where they may be got; I have likeways heard that they were in many places of the Kingdom of *Naples*.

3. I humbly desire likeways some parcel of *Antieails*, some three or 4 of the *Antiche Lucerne* of the best fashioned and best preserved. In my time there was 2 or 3 in the *Piazza navona*, that sold such things, and particularly an Old Man, whose Name I have forgot, that had whole Cabinets full of *Intalio*'s and *Medales*. I desire likeways some *Intalio*'s that be truly *Antique*: the excellencie of the *Impression*, and the deepness of it commends them, especiallie if they be well preserved, & neither the Stone nor impression spoiled. I would likeways have some *Brass-Medals* of the *1st.* or second *Magnitude*, that be well preserved. There are many things that commend *Medals* to be good, particularly, 1. to be Antique and not Counterfeit. 2. To be well preserved, *3ly.* to have a good Reverse; & it is to be observed, that the differences of reverses make different Medals, altho' they be of the same Emperour, or Consul, and of the same *Magnitude*, and it is likeways to be observed that those Emperours who Reigned longest had the greatest Varietie of Medals; As for Reverses, the best

beſt are ſuch as are leaſt common; as for example *a Charriot, a Triumphal Arch, a Trophie of Warr, a Man or a Womans Head for the Reverſe, two Faces on one ſide, a Galey, the Inſtruments of Sacrifice, an Amphitheatre, a Mouſolium, an Elephant, a Lion, a Dolphin*, and many more ſuch that I cannot remember of; as alſo a Reverſe charged with many Figures, can never be ill, nor one that relates any known Hiſtorie, as one that I have of *Titus Veſpaſian* with a Palm Tree, a Slave ſitting at the foot of it, with this Word, *Judea capta* for the Reverſe thereof. But *I* doubt mine is only a Copie, and not truly Antique. *I* would likeways have a few *Chameo*'s providing they be not dear; that which commends them is to have the Figures well done, and to be well preſerved. The Pretiouſnes of the Stone doth likeways contribute much to their Value. *I*n all theſe, that is, *Medales, Intaglias, Chameo*'s, *I* would be content that ye did beſtow 4 or 5 Piſtolls for me, which tho' *I* confeſs it be a very ſmall Summ; yet you may chance to make a better purchaſe for it at *Rome* then

than any where else for a farr bigger. Laftly, to conclude this Article, *I* would fain have some of the Ancient Glass, which through time looks now as it were Opal; Nothing will commend it so much as to find an intire vase or *Phiol*, for example a *Lachrimatory*, such as the Ancients used to cape their own or their Friends Tears in.

4*ly*. There is the Face of a Hill near to *Rome*, as *I* remember, it is at the End of the *Janicular*, not farr from *Cardinal Francis Barberin's Villa*, that is full of Shells of all sorts *Petrified*, or if ye please to call them Stones, resembling all the Species of Shells. By what means they came there, *I* leave you to find out, only *I* would fain have you to make good Provision of all the Varieties of them, and these as intire as you can get them.

5*ly*. At *Naples*, *I* would desire you to buy me a couple of black Sashes, Net-work such as they use. *I* think the best use to cost 3 or 4 Crowns a Peece, and *I* would have the best. *I* would likeways have you to buy me at *Luca*, or at *Florence*, *I* think you may do it in either, two of the largest quilted

quilted Silk Stomagers, or Breast-Plates, such as people use to wear there in Winter time. And at *Rome* I intreat you to buy me a Dosen a pair of Gloves, *Concia di Roma*, not exceeding a *Testone*, or 4 *Julio's* a pair: and at *Venice* two *pound* of the best Old *Theriae*. At *Bologna* a Dosen or two of *Soap-Balls*.

6*ly*. All the Natural Curiosities that you can meet with, with your convenience, of *Fowls*, *Fish*, *Insects* or other *Animals*, the manner of Ordering, of which I have written to you formerly. I confess these you sent me from *Paris* were the best ordered I ever saw; but besides that it is too Expensive, you will not allways meet with the Oportunity, of having them so ordered; therefore it will be sufficient, if the Skins (being carefully taken of, and stuffed with *Flax*, or *Cotten*) be so preserved: But for the smaller sort of *Insects*, their whole Bodies will easily preserve; the Guts being first taken out. Of this kind I would have these *viz*. a *Viper* or two both the kinds of *Tarantula*, *viz*. the *Stellio*, which is a kind of *Lizard* Curiously, Spotted, but

accounted *Poysonous*; and the other true one, which is shaped like a *Spider*: and what others you think fitt.

7ly. Be pleased to make me some purchase of Outlandish Curiosities, especially, such as are from the *Levant*, of whatsoever Sort that you can meet with. Buy me at *Venice*, a *Stilletto*, and a pair of *Armenian Shoos*, shod with Iron on the heels, such as they use to wear undermost.

For the rest I refer you to the *Itinerary*, and shall earnestly intreat you to do me the Favour to Remember all my desires, as farr as may Stand with your Convenience, for further I should be very sorry to trouble you. I do likeways with much Earnestness Recommend to you those Particulars, concerning my self, mentioned in such Places of the *French Itinerary* (which I sent you last Year) as you have not yet seen. Thus, once again wishing you all happiness,

I Remaine Your &c.

FINIS.